FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 201 *16 October 1979*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Bulgarian Party Daily Praises Brezhnev Berlin Speech BB 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 7 Oct]
GDR Paper Comments on Response to Berlin Peace Initiative BB 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10 Oct]
Warsaw Daily Views Implications of Brezhnev Proposals BB 3
[Szyndzielorz in ZYCIE WARSZAWY 8 Oct]
GDR Commentator Assesses Carter News Conference [Kaeubler] BB 4

ALBANIA

President Carter's Press Conference Remarks Reported B 1
Foreign Minister Nase Returns From UN Session B 1
SFRY Trade Secretary Visits, Signs Protocol B 1
1980 Trade, Payments Protocol B 1
13 October Dinner B 2
Meeting With Carcani B 2
Yugoslav Ambassador's Dinner B 2
15 October Departure B 2
Briefs: Copper, Pyrite Mining B 2

BULGARIA

Lawyers Association Supports Brezhnev Proposals C 1
Zarev Departs for Moscow CEMA Meeting C 1
Further Reportage on Visit of Japanese Prince Akihito C 1
Dinner With Zhivkova [KYODO] C 1
13 October Departure C 1
Zhivkov Holds Press Conference for Japanese Newsmen [KYODO] C 2
Bonev-Led Delegation Departs for Prague 15 October C 2
Tanchev Receives Colombian Politician 12 October C 2
Dzhurov Attends Air Force Day Celebration C 3
Leaders Attend Delcho Andonov's Funeral in Sofia C 3
Briefs: UNESCO European Seminar C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade Union Delegation Returns From Geneva D 1
Text of Joint Communique on Karamanlis Visit Published D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Oct]
DPA: Six Activists To Go on Trial 22 October D 3
Ministers, Officials Discuss Energy Program D 3
Kabrhelova Addresses Seminar on Children D 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Receives Warsaw Pact Military Chief Kulikov E 1
Hager Tells Moscow Meeting of Cultural Debt to Socialism E 1
Hoffmann Receives Yugoslav Defense Secretary E 1

Foreign Minister Fischer Hosts Diplomatic Banquet E 2
SED's Mittag Visits Electronics Concern in Dresden E 2

HUNGARY

MTI Reports Visit by Sri Lanka CP Delegation F 1
Deputy Foreign Minister Holds Talks in Kampuchea F 1
NEPSZABADSAG Reports Trade Talks With Czechoslovakia [12 Oct] F 2
Economic Talks With Cuba Start in Budapest F 2
MTI Correspondent on Hua Risks for 'Gang of Four' Trial [Elias] F 2
New Agricultural Producer Prices Published [NEPSZABADSAG 6 Oct] F 3

POLAND

LE FIGARO Cites Polish Group Report on Domestic Problems G 1
[Marguerite, 9 Oct]
Meeting of Sejm Foreign Committee Held 15 October G 3
Jaroszewicz Congratulated, Awarded on 70th Birthday G 4
PZPR Politburo Greetings G 4
USSR Presidium Order G 5
Gierek, Jaruzelski Visit Silesian Soldiers G 5
Briefs: Naval Unit Returns G 5

ROMANIA

Further Reportage on Guinea's Sekou Toure Visit H 1
15 October Talks H 1
End of Visit H 2
Ceausescu Greets Spanish King on National Day [SCINTEIA 12 Oct] H 2
Ceausescu Congratulates PDRY President on National Anniversary H 2
[SCINTEIA 14 Oct]
Reportage on Singapore Parliamentarians' Visit H 3
Arrival in Bucharest H 3
Meeting With Giosan H 3
Meeting With Andrei H 3
Meeting With Ceausescu H 4
Reportage on Visit of Former Argentine President Illia H 4
Meeting With Dalea H 4
Talks With Ceausescu H 5
Delegate Lipatti Addresses UNESCO on New Economic Order H 5
SCINTEIA Marks 30th Anniversary of Relations With PRC [5 Oct] H 5
Briefs: Soviet Vessel's Departure; Supply Protocol With Bulgaria H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Milos Minic Receives Henry Kissinger I 1
Ubiparip Receives USSR Gosplan Official I 1
Markovic-Led Parliamentary Delegation To Visit USSR, Mongolia I 1
Tito Departure Reception for Markovic I 1
Kosovo President Speaks on Good Relations With Albania I 2
Vrhovec, Italy's Malfatti Hold Talks in Belgrade I 2
DPRK Chief of Staff, Military Delegation Arrive in Belgrade I 2
Swedish Army Commander in Chief on Official Visit I 3
Defense Minister Ljubicic Departs for GDR, Poland I 3
Tito Receives IMF Director in Karadjordjevo I 3
Kostic Addresses Annual IBRD-IMF Conference I 4

Reportage on Visit of Mexican Foreign Minister	I 4
Tito Reception	I 5
Djuranovic Reception	I 6
Departure for Romania	I 6
Reportage on Markovic Visit to Algeria	I 7
2 October Dinner Toast	I 7
Markovic Discussion of Visit [BORBA 9 Oct]	I 7
Bosnia-Hercegovina Delegation Returns From Talks in Budapest	I 8
Tito Receives Finance Minister Niculescu of Romania [SCINTEIA 3 Oct]	I 8
Bulgarian Trade Fair Opens in Macedonia	I 9
Norwegian Foreign Minister Arrives in Belgrade	I 9
Chinese Study Group Led by Ren Zhongyi Arrives in Belgrade	I 9
PRC Culture Minister Arrives 14 October	I 9
Ikonic Discusses Cooperation With PRC Ambassador [BORBA 10 Oct]	I 10
Madrid CSCE Preparations Discussed With FRG Officials	I 10
BORBA Appraises Cavtat Marxist Theoreticians' Meeting [Hodzic, 7 Oct]	I 10
Stojanovic Praises Tito's Initiative on Collective Work	I 11
France Popic Speaks on Tasks, Shortcomings in LCY	I 12
Planinc Addresses Split Conference on LCY Role	I 14
Belgrade Radio Views Need for Increased Federal Budget [Sljepcevic]	I 15
Serbian Economic Operations To Be More Difficult in 1980	I 16
Group Fined for Publishing Unlicensed Journal	I 16
President Tito Begins Visit to Kosovo 15 October	I 17
Arrival in Pristina	I 17
Tito Receives Montenegro Party-Government Leaders	I 17
Zagreb Radio Reports on Tasks of Peoples Defense Action	I 18
Serbian Presidency Reviews Progress of National Defense	I 19
Macedonian Civil Defense Exercise Ends	I 19
Vojvodina Radio Amateurs Practice All-Peoples Defense	I 20
Tito Sends Telegram To Commemorate Slovene Writer	I 20

BULGARIAN PARTY DAILY PRAISES BREZHNEV BERLIN SPEECH

AU110820 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Brilliant Expression of a Consistent, Peace-Loving Spirit"]

[Text] The festive celebration held yesterday in Berlin to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR is a great political event which has attracted the attention of the entire world. This is so because--as Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, pointed out at the festive meeting--on 7 October 1949 "a state was created that for the first time in the history of the German people can stand as a true fatherland for all working people." The German workers and peasants state is a reliable mainstay of peace and socialism in Europe. Its remarkable achievements in all fields of life are convincing proof of the advantages of the socialist social system.

The festive celebration held in the Berlin Palace of the Republic was a climax to the celebrations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the fraternal state which is our ally. At the same time this celebration was an impressive expression of the consistent, peace-loving policy pursued by the countries belonging to the socialist community, headed by the great Soviet Union. In Berlin Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech of exceptional importance for the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. This speech most convincingly expresses the basic truth of our time, namely that socialism and peace are indivisible. This speech is still at the center of attention of all mankind, of common people and statesmen, and of friends and enemies.

In his speech at the Berlin Palace of the Republic the Soviet party-state leader brilliantly analyzed the GDR's past achievements throughout its glorious 30-year existence. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev submitted exceptionally important new proposals and initiatives on behalf of the Soviet Union, as well as on behalf of the other Warsaw Pact members. Without exaggeration we can say that the Berlin proposals are of historic significance as an expression of the peace-loving spirit and good will of the Soviet Union and of the other fraternal socialist countries. They represent a heavy blow to the demagogical campaign fanned by the enemies of detente about an alleged "Soviet military threat."

The Soviet Union is ready to reduce from the present level the number of its medium-range nuclear weapons located in the western areas of the Soviet Union.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev announced the decision, adopted after agreement with the GDR leadership and after consultations with the Warsaw Pact members, about the unilateral reduction in the number of Soviet troops stationed in central Europe. In the coming 12 months, 20,000 Soviet soldiers will be withdrawn from GDR territory together with tanks and a certain amount of other military-technical equipment.

The preparation and convening of a European conference at the political level is the most appropriate forum for discussing the wide range of measures concerning military detente in Europe.

These very important initiatives and decisions most eloquently demonstrate the complete unanimity of word and deed in the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and of the other Warsaw Pact members. It is now up to the West to make the next move, and let us hope that its response will show a prevailing realistic approach and sense of responsibility regarding the present and future of mankind.

As L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed in his Berlin speech: "In Europe, just as in all other areas of our planet, we wish for peace, a lasting peace. That is the basis and backbone of our foreign policy. We are following this policy firmly and consistently." The Soviet Union's Berlin initiatives and proposals represent one of the most brilliant demonstrations and confirmations of this unchanging Leninist policy.

GDR PAPER COMMENTS ON RESPONSE TO BERLIN PEACE INITIATIVE

AU111950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[G.P. article: "The Peace Initiative From Berlin and Its Response"]

[Text] The new socialist peace initiative has elicited an extraordinary strong response among the international public. The constructive and concrete proposals submitted by Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in their significant speeches at the festive event in Berlin are on everyone's lips.

What explains the vivid response to the peace step emanating from the GDR capital? First and foremost, it corresponds to the most legitimate interests of all peoples. Peace is the natural form of existence of humanity; however, increasingly more perfect weapons of mass destruction are threatening mankind's existence.

Therefore, there can be only one sensible path: to halt the arms race which is being stepped up by imperialism and to shift to disarmament. This is the goal for which the USSR, together with the GDR and the other socialist states have been indefatigably and consistently fighting for years. The socialist states, as Erich Honecker pointed out in his festive speech, "are undertaking steady and multifaceted activities to keep the detente process going, to break a path for disarmament and to ban war from the life of humanity.

This also is the gist of the new and important soviet peace initiative submitted by Leonid Brezhnev. This gesture of good will concerns medium-range nuclear weapons carriers and a unilateral troop reduction in central Europe proposed in agreement with the GDR leadership after consultations with the other Warsaw Pact members--proposals which we fully approve and in keeping with which the GDR has submitted proposals of its own. Thus in his speech in the Palace of the Republic, Erich Honecker underscored that regarding the FRG, we see the possibility of resolving a number of problems that will bring further progress toward securing peace and disarmament.

The response to the politically significant initiatives for peace and disarmament shows that the steps by the USSR and GDR and their allies are being widely welcomed and supported.

However, there is another type of response, as well. Whereas, certain NATO quarters, give assurances that the proposals will be "carefully examined," it also is being heard that the plans should be kept for the stationing of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the socialist countries. With the trite lie of a "threat from the East," the most aggressive imperialist quarters are trying to further pursue their old intentions and to increase the spiraling arms race.

It is high time to put an end to this dangerous course of events. The new proposals are providing the realistic chance to substantially reduce military confrontation in Europe. Thus the leaders of the NATO countries are now saddled with a great responsibility. The peoples expect a constructive answer from them. They will show whether or not they are ready to take the will and vital interests of humanity into consideration.

WARSAW DAILY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

AU111040 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Building Peace"]

[Text] The balance of power that has existed in Europe for many years now has provided security and peace for our continent. A foundation was created on which it has been possible to erect an edifice of cooperation among states with various systems. The edifice has been erected by realistic people who, having confidence in the facts, decided to place their stakes on the future of Europe--a future in peace.

What was needed was not only realism but also optimism, which is best expressed by the sentence pronounced by L. Brezhnev years ago: "If you want peace, build it." Speaking during the Berlin celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR, the Soviet leader appraised the present European situation and presented the results of the socialist community's peace policy. At the same time, he indicated the dangers rooted in the plans to undermine the balance of power by, among other things, bringing new missiles into Western Europe, mainly the FRG, which are armed with nuclear warheads and capable of striking at targets in the Soviet Union. Leonid Brezhnev warned the sponsors of those plans about possible consequences resulting from the Warsaw Pact's inevitable response to such measures and also about the effects that the use of the missiles would have for the countries on whose territories they would be deployed. He indicated that the FRG leaders, but not just they, are now facing a choice.

According to Leonid Brezhnev, the continuously repeated tales that the Soviet Union is seeking military superiority over the West are figments of the imagination. He gave assurances that the Soviet Union has not increased the number of missiles, warheads and bombers in its European part for at least the past 10 years. The Soviet Government would be ready to negotiate reductions in the numerical strength of its missile forces if the West would give up its plans for the missiles that are conventionally called Eurostrategic. He also pointed to the connection between the ratification and implementation of the SALT II accord and the beginning of a new round of SALT III negotiations.

The world has received with extreme attention and, on the whole, positively L.I. Brezhnev's announcement that, in agreement with the GDR and other socialist countries, the USSR has decided to unilaterally withdraw about 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR over a 12-month period. This is related to the socialist countries' efforts to rescue the Vienna negotiations on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe from their present difficult situation. Of course, voices could be heard in Brussels and elsewhere that the Soviet proposals are not enough. But how is it possible to treat those critics seriously when through its decision the Soviet Union has unilaterally come closer to that level of reduction which was supposed to constitute the first stage of Soviet-American bilateral reductions, the size of which diplomats and experts had been working on in Vienna for months.

Leonid Brezhnev's reference to the CSCE Final Act decisions on building trust is the third and final area of specific activities in favor of a better political climate in Europe. The point is to avoid unexpected maneuvers. According to Leonid Brezhnev, all-European or bilateral accords could establish the rules of the game and conduct that would be consistent with the general ideas of peaceful coexistence.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries reaffirmed in Berlin that they want to permanently improve the international climate. Political and military detente is advantageous to everyone--to the West and to the East. This is the meaning of our efforts to build peace.

GDR COMMENTATOR ASSESSES CARTER NEWS CONFERENCE

DW1110941 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1105 GMT 10 Oct 79 DW

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] It was an interesting time for the news conference of the U.S. President to be held in Washington. First, the White House is faced with a disarmament initiative by Leonid Brezhnev, which has been noted throughout the world, on the withdrawal of Soviet troops from central Europe and on the reduction of Soviet medium-range missiles in the western areas of the Soviet Union. This initiative confronts the NATO powers with the problem of how to deal with their project of deploying nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

The administration in Washington is also under growing pressure not to make any more concessions to those forces in the U.S. Senate which want to complicate the ratification of SALT II. Granted, at his news conference in Washington, the U.S. President defended NATO's concept of strengthening the military potential of the pact in Western Europe without, however, going into detail about the Pentagon's plans concerning the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Yet when asked about the disarmament initiative of Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin, the U.S. President had to admit that the Soviet proposal is interesting. It is a proposal with promise, and Carter promises to examine it carefully.

The United States may well end up in an extremely precarious situation if it allows the hysteria of antidetente groups in the United States to impair the general trend toward detente. The administration in Washington is not only confronted with the Soviets' readiness to take unilateral disarmament steps, even its own NATO allies have again told the U.S. Government that they cannot have any faith in Washington if the ratification of SALT II is complicated by the U.S. Senate.

Against the backdrop of this development, the U.S. President at his news conference advocated the ratification of SALT II this year under all circumstances. He also came out against those who want to make ratification of the treaty dependent on the resolution of other questions. The treaty must be judged by its merits without any linkage to other problems, he said. SALT II contributes to preserving world peace.

After this news conference, we should look to see to what extent the administration will put force behind the President's words so as to insure that this treaty will be approved by Congress as soon as possible.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS REPORTED

AU122020 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] It is reported that U.S. President Carter held a televised press conference during which he concentrated on certain international and national problems closely linked with the aims of U.S. imperialism regarding domination and hegemony. The part of the conference devoted to international issues clearly discloses once again that U.S. imperialism will continue its efforts to strengthen its political and military presence in Europe even more strongly and that the Middle East is one of the major targets of U.S. foreign policy.

Speaking about European problems, he dwelt on the further rearming of the aggressive NATO bloc and the further equipping of its army with the most advanced conventional and nuclear weapons. Once again making noises about the ill-famed theory of "military balance" with the other superpower, that is the Soviet Union, concerning their military presence in Europe, Carter expressed himself in favor of increasing NATO's potential in Europe. The Atlantic alliance must progress with its modernization plans, he stated, announcing Washington's plans to station 572 Pershing II and other large land-based missiles in Europe by 1983. The theory of "military balance," "the nondisruption of the balance" and other such diabolical activities conceals the unchecked arms race of the two imperialist superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union.

As to the Middle East, the head of U.S. imperialism once again reiterated the U.S. commitment in that area, which means that it will further continue its hegemonistic and expansionistic policy in the area. That commitment means for the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people, new and refined conspiracies aimed at achieving the savage aims of U.S. imperialism.

The head of the U.S. administration also spoke about a number of national problems, primarily the economic and financial crisis which has had the country in its grips for several years. He mentioned certain crisis phenomena which have assumed new dimensions, such as inflation, the high rate of which is creating growing difficulties in the United States.

FOREIGN MINISTER NASE RETURNS FROM UN SESSION

AU151030 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, October 15 (ATA)--Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, who headed the delegation of the P.S.R. of Albania at the 34th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, returned home.

SFRY TRADE SECRETARY VISITS, SIGNS PROTOCOL

1980 Trade, Payments Protocol

AU132025 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A trade and payments protocol for 1980 was signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, and on the Yugoslav side by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade.

The signing ceremony was attended on the Albanian side by Reiz Malile, deputy foreign minister, and Myrteza Sinojmeri, deputy minister of foreign trade. Various members of the two delegations, as well as Trajko Lipkovski, SFRY ambassador to Albania, were also present.

13 October Dinner

AU132150 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Nedin Hoxha, minister of trade, gave tonight a dinner in honor of the SFRY trade delegation. The dinner was attended by Luan Babameto, minister of communications, Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Myrteza Sinojmeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; and others. Trajko Lipkovski, SFRY ambassador to Albania, was also present.

The Yugoslav government trade delegation visited today the Enver Hoxha automobile and tractor combine and the ethnographic exhibition. It was accompanied during these visits by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade.

Meeting With Carcani

AU152042 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] This morning Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received the SFRY government trade delegation led by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade. Present at the meeting were Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; and Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Trajko Lipkovski, SFRY ambassador to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Yugoslav Ambassador's Dinner

AU152043 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the visit of the Yugoslav government trade delegation, Trajko Lipkovski, SFRY ambassador to Albania, last night hosted a dinner. Attending were Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Luan Babameto, minister of communications; Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and others.

15 October Departure

AU152044 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The SFRY government trade delegation led by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, left our country today. The delegation was seen off by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Myrteza Sinojmeri, deputy minister of foreign trade; Justin Papajorji, director of the fourth directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other comrades. Also seeing off the delegation was Trajko Lipkovski. SFRY ambassador to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

COPPER, PYRITE MINING--The working class of Mirdite District fulfilled the January-September 1979 output plan ahead of schedule. During that period, the copper and pyrite mines produced 10,983 tons of mineral copper and 3,175 tons of pyrite more than plan. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1100 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU]

LAWYERS ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

AU141940 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 14 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Varna, October 14, (BTA)--At today's concluding meeting, the Secretariat of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers unanimously adopted a declaration in support of Mr Brezhnev's proposals made in his Berlin speech. The International Association of Democratic Lawyers greets and gives high appraisal to the proposals of the leader of the Soviet state which are a proof of the consistent policy of peace and peaceful co-existence, for the consolidation of detente also in the military sphere.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers is of the opinion that the new proposals are an important contribution to the exclusion of military confrontation in Europe. The leadership of the association believes that this example should be followed by the NATO member-countries. It is pointed out in the declaration that democratic lawyers throughout the world will work for the strengthening of peace and the security of the peoples, for international cooperation.

ZAREV DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

AU151931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 15 October Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Moscow to take part in the 92d session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF JAPANESE PRINCE AKIHITO

Dinner With Zhivkova

OW130428 Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Sofia Oct 12 KYODO--Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko, currently on a four-day official visit to Bulgaria, returned to Sofia by special plane Friday afternoon after an overnight trip to Varna, a resort city on the Black Sea.

The royal couple met with representatives of Japanese residents in Bulgaria Friday night and hosted a dinner later for Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture and daughter of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov.

They are due to leave Sofia for Belgium by a JAL special plane Sunday afternoon. The crown prince and princess will return to Tokyo Sunday.

They have already visited the Netherlands and Romania in their current tour of four European countries.

13 October Departure

AU131655 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] Japanese Crown Prince Akihito and his wife left Bulgaria today.

"At the Sofia airport the esteemed guests were cordially seen off by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Georgi Yordanov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council; and members of the State Council and of the government. The ambassadors of the two countries, Todor Dichev and Akira Yamato, were also present."

ZHIVKOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE FOR JAPANESE NEWSMEN

OW131255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 13 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Sofia Oct 13 KYODO--Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov said Saturday that he was concerned about some figures in the Japanese political and business circles who supported the policy of "a China card" which uses China as a counter to the Eastern world.

Zhivkov made the statement at a press conference he gave to Japanese newsmen who accompanied Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko on their visit to Bulgaria.

The policy is dangerous if it is aimed at expanding hegemonism in the military and economic fields, he said.

He expressed hope other nations understood that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's recent address at Berlin was the wish of all Warsaw Pact allies for detente.

Brezhnev proposed reduction of 20,000 Soviet militarymen in East Germany in his speech at the 30th anniversary of East Germany last Saturday in return for a cutback in the deployment of missiles in Western Europe.

BONEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRAGUE 15 OCTOBER

AU151929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, departed on 15 October for Prague. The delegation will take part in the consultative meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' parliamentarians.

TANCHEV RECEIVES COLOMBIAN POLITICIAN 12 OCTOBER

AU121948 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA)--Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union [BAU] and first vice-president of the State Council, today received Mr Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, one of the leaders of the ruling Liberal Party in Colombia and former president of the republic, who is on a visit here at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

Mr Tanchev made the Colombian guest familiar with Bulgaria's successes in the building up of a developed socialist society and with the active work of the BAU in realizing this nation-wide task and particularly in the construction of socialism in the Bulgarian villages.

The opportunities for expanding the ties between the BAU and the Liberal Party of Colombia, which contribute to the promotion of relations between Bulgaria and Colombia, were discussed. The two leaders reaffirmed the willingness of their parties to work actively for rallying the peasant and related democratic parties and organizations in the struggle for strengthening international detente and its spread in all continents, for disarmament, peace and social progress.

In the exchange of view on topical questions of the international situation great satisfaction with and support were expressed for the strategic arms limitation treaty signed by the heads of state of the USSR and the USA.

DZHUROV ATTENDS AIR FORCE DAY CELEBRATION

AU152007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Excerpt] On 15 October at the People's Army theatre in Sofia a festive meeting on the occasion of Air Force Day took place. The meeting was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member-countries United Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army; Zakhary Zakhariev; merited flyer, twice Hero of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Lt Col Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut and Hero of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

LEADERS ATTEND DELCHO ANDONOV'S FUNERAL IN SOFIA

AU151751 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia's public today bade farewell to Lt Gen Delcho Simov Andonov, the loyal son of the party and the people, the military leader and commander, hero of the socialist labor, BCP Central Committee candidate member and first deputy head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration.

The following comrades were members of the honor guard flanking his coffin: Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Tsola Dragoycheva and Petur Dyulgerov. Other members of the honor guard were: Col Gen Velko Palin, BCP Central Committee Military Department head; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs; deputy ministers of national defense and internal affairs; and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' United Forces to the Bulgarian People's Army.

A mourning meeting took place at Sofia's central cemetery at which Col Gen Kiril Kosev; Lt Gen Slavcho Radomirski; Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan; and Stefan Petrov, first secretary of BCP Trun City Committee, spoke.

BRIEFS

UNESCO EUROPEAN SEMINAR--A European seminar opened at the Moscow Park Hotel in Sofia in connection with the application of the UNESCO recommendation on international understanding, cooperation and peace in connection with human rights and with basic human freedoms, adopted at the 18th session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1971. The seminar is attended by representatives of 18 countries. A greeting address was delivered by Todor Nikolov, deputy minister of national education. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GENEVA

LD151810 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Chairman Karel Hoffmann, returned home today from the 3rd European Trade Union (?Conference) in Geneva.

Council Secretary Karel Marik has told CETEKA the delegation saw the importance of the meeting especially in the fact that its participants agreed to continue (?the system) of trade union conferences.

He appreciated the support expressed in the final communique to detente in Europe. The delegations of the West European trade union federations could not disregard the great disarmament initiative in Europe, he stressed.

The secretary (?stated) that the Czechoslovak trade unions have a great authority at these European trade union conferences, as council Chairman Karel Hoffmann together with Soviet trade union representatives (?were) leading advocates of the European trade union conferences which serve the interests of the working class in all Europe.

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON KARAMANLIS VISIT PUBLISHED

AU151320 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Oct 79 p 7 AU/AT

[Text of Czechoslovak-Greek joint communique issued in Prague on 8-10 October visit of Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis]

[Text] At the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Council of Ministers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, paid an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from 8 to 10 October 1979.

During his visit, Konstandinos Karamanlis had a meeting with President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak. On that occasion, the two statesmen exchanged views on the development of mutual relations between Czechoslovak and Greece and on the main topical international issues.

The prime minister of the Greek Republic laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier on Zhivkov hill.

Talks were held between Premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal, and Greek Prime Minister K. Karamanlis and between Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and Foreign Minister G. Rallis. During the talks an assessment was made of the development of mutual relations. It was agreed that the further expansion and strengthening of mutual cooperation corresponds to the interests of the two peoples of the two countries, to the principles of the United Nations and to the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. It was noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries has developed satisfactorily and that the results which have been achieved thus far constitute a firm basis for the further development of relations in all fields.

On the Czechoslovak side: K. Mecislav Jablonsky, deputy minister for foreign affairs; Jaroslav Zantovsky, Czechoslovak ambassador in Greece; Jan Kolar, director of the premier's Secretariat; Frantisek Koyrl, director of the premier's press office; and other officials.

On the Greek side, the following participated in the talks: V. Theodhoropoulos, ambassador and secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; G. Petrounakos, Greek ambassador to Czechoslovakia; P. Moliviatis, ambassador and director general of the prime minister's office; G. Mazarakis, ambassador and chief of the Directorate for Socialist Countries; and other officials.

During the visit, prime minister of the Greek Republic Konstandinos Karamanlis and premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal signed a joint statement on the development of mutual relations and on cooperation between the Greek Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The two parties discussed the current situation of mutual economic relations and possibilities for their further development. They noted with satisfaction that trade between them has shown an upward trend and they expressed interest in its further expansion on the basis of equality and mutual interest.

Special attention was paid to the issue of expanded forms of economic cooperation, specifically for the development of economic and industrial cooperation. For this purpose, they agreed to conclude soon an agreement for economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

They expressed satisfaction with the situation of the contractual basis of relations between them and supported the examination of possibilities for its further expansion in the sector of consular affairs as well as in the sectors of science and technology, social insurance, public health, tourism and double taxation.

The two parties assessed the current international situation and noted that their views on main current international problems are identicial or very similar.

The two parties devoted special attention to the development of the situation on the European Continent. Within this framework, they expressed their determination to continue the tendency that was inaugurated by the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe and to contribute to the maintenance of peace and security in Europe on the basis of the obligations which accrue from the Final Act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe for all signatory states.

They stressed the great importance of the meeting of representatives of signatory states of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for all signatory states.

They stressed the great importance for the further development of the process of detente in Europe of the meeting of the representatives of the states which signed the Final Act of the conference Security and Cooperation in Europe that will be held in Madrid in 1980. The Czechsolovak Socialist Republic and the Greek Republic are determined to contribute in an active and constructive manner to the preparation and realization of the meeting and to seek the achievement of fruitful results.

They stressed the significance of the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and declared that it would be most desirable if practical measures were taken to achieve a mutually acceptable agreement while observing the principle that the security of no state will be violated, including the security of states of special status in the negotiations.

They stressed the need for effective measures for the termination and gradual limitation of the arms race. [paragraph continues]

They stressed the great importance of the SALT II agreement on further international developments and expressed their conviction that its conclusion constitutes a significant factor in the continuation of the process of disarmament and in the acceleration of further negotiations for the limitation of arms.

During the exchange of views on main international problems, the two parties again expressed their uneasiness over the continuation of the serious situation in Cyprus which threatens peace and security in the area. They expressed the hope that a peaceful, just and permanent solution of the Cyprus issue envisaging the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalinement of the Republic of Cyprus will be achieved without delay and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and Security Council. They agreed that negotiations between the two communities under the auspices of the UN secretary general will contribute to the solution of the problem.

During the exchange of views on the current situation in the Middle East, they reached the conclusion that basic problems in this area remain unresolved and continue to threaten international peace. They agreed that a total settlement and a permanent peace in the area based on UN resolutions can be achieved only through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967, the implementation of the legal national rights of the Arab Palestinian people and the recognition of the right of all states in the area to live in peace and security.

The two parties expressed their satisfaction with the results of their talks which were held in an open and friendly atmosphere and stressed their conviction that their meeting and talks will contribute to the further strengthening of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Greek Republic.

Greece's Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis invited Premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal to pay an official visit to Greece.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

DPA: SIX ACTIVISTS TO GO ON TRIAL 22 OCTOBER

LD151832 Hamburg DPA in German 1559 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--The long-awaited trial of a number of Prague civil rights activists is to start next Monday. It was reported by informed circles in Vienna today that it is expected to last 5 days. The writer Vaclav Havel; two spokesmen of the Charter 77 civil rights movement, Jiri Dienstbier and Vaclav Benda; Peter Uhl, who is regarded as a Trotskyite; former journalist Otta Bednarova; and psychologist Dana Nemcova are charged with subversive activities. The six dissidents are members of the Committee for the Defense of Persons Unjustly Persecuted. They were arrested on 29 May along with four other members of the committee, who are to be tried at a later date. The six accused are charged, first and foremost, with having had contacts with the West, which increases the penalty.

MINISTERS, OFFICIALS DISCUSS ENERGY PROGRAM

LD051205 [Editorial Report LD] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1830 GMT on 3 October carries a 60-minute discussion program on the state of the CSSR's fuel and energy resources. The participants in the discussion are: Ladislav Supka, federal minister for technological investment development; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuels and energy, Milan Rusnak, deputy minister of fuels and energy; Tibor Kurtha, deputy federal minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering; and Miroslav Bauer, director-general of the North Bohemian Brown Coal Basin. The announcer is unidentified.

After introducing the participants, the announcer says that the problem of fuels and energy is troubling the entire world, including Czechoslovakia. Minister Ehrenberger says:

"This is really a very serious and also a very complex problem. This issue is regularly discussed by the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, and also the relevant ministries. We have considered all the possibilities we have for solving this problem, and we have also applied experience from other states--both socialist and capitalist--and we have arrived at the conclusion that in view of our natural resources there are three ways open to us: first, the maximum utilization of our natural wealth and minerals as found in our republic, albeit not always of the highest quality and frequently under very complex geological conditions; second, a consistent utilization of nuclear energy generation. This means the construction of nuclear power stations on the basis of our raw material; third--equally important--an economic utilization of all fuel and energy sources. This is a very important aspect, proven throughout the world. I also wish to point out that we are intending to continue utilizing the possibilities of cooperation open to us through the CEMA, by the construction of certain joint important energy projects."

Asked about substantive preparations for the winter, the minister says:

"I would like to compare the situation with that of last winter. Here are our achievements so far: I think that the first good thing we have achieved, thanks to the endeavors of our working people this year, is the safeguarding of far better stocks of coal at our power stations, above all at the more distant power stations. To be more explicit, already our stocks of brown coal are about 1.1 million tons greater and our stocks of bituminous coal about 300,000 tons greater than last year. Naturally, we cannot supply only the power stations. We also have to supply our citizens and enterprises. The stocks in our coal depots are also better, in comparison with last year, by about 385,000 tons.

"We have also better succeeded in repairing our energy-producing equipment. This is reflected in fewer breakdowns. Also important is the fact that we have utilized the summer period preparing for the winter; all surplus gas, either lighting gas or natural gas, has been stored in natural gas storage tanks. For example, I can tell you that, as regards storage tanks for natural gas, we have already stored more than 1 billion cubic meters of gas. The storage tank for lighting gas at Lobodice is also full. This is a good basis for the winter.

"We have also succeeded in achieving certain good results in solving the calorific consumption, although in this respect we are not completely happy. On this occasion I wish to emphasize very much that there is a certain sense of rationalization behavior, both among our people and our enterprises. As yet we are unable to show this in exact figures but we are working on this and we are aware that this behavior has resulted in great savings. We can build on this basis."

"Comrade minister," the announcer says, "you have very briefly outlined the positive aspects. No doubt you also have problems, my question is: What are your risky points?"

Ehrenberger replies: "It would be insincere to hide these risky points. We are aware of them and we are making organizational efforts in this direction. These risks are not small. For example, the main prerequisite is a fulfilled plan for the extraction of coal. This is no small task: This year we are to extract nearly 124 million tons and this, in per capita terms, is a lot. There are some risks which have been troubling us recently: I mean transport. I hope comrades in that sphere will forgive me. I refer to the supply of rolling stock, hauling trains away, coordination with the railways. [paragraph continues]

Naturally, if in one day alone we are say, 20,000 tons behind, it is then difficult to put things right again.

"Another risk I wish to mention is the reliability of machinery. Today's extraction is being done with huge combine machines and if such a large-scale machine breaks down, then the losses are really great.

"We have problems with assorted coal--that is, the coal which is of interest mainly to our small consumers, our citizens. We are aiming at commissioning investment projects before the end of this year securing supplies for this winter and the beginning of next year. By this I mean the commissioning of the second block of our V-1 nuclear power station. We also have difficulties in the transmission network, above all in the supplies of transformers. Slag-light ash deposits also are a problem. This is the product we get when burning coal in our power stations."

The announcer then asks Bauer: "Comrade director, I know that you did not fulfill the tasks of the plan for the first half of the year in the extraction of coal. What is the situation now, at the close of the third quarter? Is it any better?

Bauer replies: "The extraction of coal in our basin was in fact overfulfilled in the period January-August, despite the shortfall at the end of the first half of the year. By the end of August we exceeded the plan by 110,000 tons. From now until 31 December--and we are going to work throughout the holiday period--we must safeguard an average daily extraction of 200,000 tons. Such performance used to be our record performance in the past."

The announcer, speaking to Bauer, points out that the weather will now be getting progressively worse and that there is another problem frequently mentioned in listeners' letters: extraction technology. Bauer passes the question on to Kurtha, who is asked to speak on behalf of the subcontractors. He says:

"It is true that the quality of the technology supplies by our minister to the North Bohemian Coal Basin has not been good. The percentage of the time when these machines actually work is low--a situation caused by many breakdowns. These breakdowns are extensive and serious. After 2 years of intensive activity, a special commission set up to investigate this problem has come up with the suggestion that the situation should be improved and the actual working time of the machinery increased. The commission dealt with these categories of problems: construction problems, production problems and maintenance and operation problems. Improvement must be achieved in all three categories."

Kurtha goes on to explain why these large machines--giant Ku-800 excavators--suffer so many and such serious breakdowns. He says: "At the design stage too much emphasis was put on the lightness of the construction of the entire machine, as it was anticipated that they would be used in undermined collieries. The aim was to prevent the danger of sinking, hence the application of the caterpillar tracks.

The announcer says: "Comrade first deputy, if I understand you correctly the fundamental problem you have been dealing with in the past few years is that at the time of specifying the basic tasks for design and development teams, it was anticipated that the machines would work in different conditions from those they actually do work in."

Kurtha replies: On this question our views differ: Whether it is or is not true, the fact is that the machine is of a weaker construction and cannot cope with the conditions in which it now has to work. Therefore, most attention is now being paid by designers to strengthening the machine." [paragraph continues]

He goes on to say that of the about 20 machines to be delivered by 1990, about seven will be of a different type with greater strength in their construction.

There are many indistinct voices in the background and then an unidentified speaker, from the context it is Supka, says: "I was getting worried that we would start arguing again about the causes that led to the increased breadkown ratio of the digging-wheel KU-800 excavators, but it did not happen. I would also be unnecessary."

The next question concerns coal for householders, a point often mentioned in listeners' letters, and it is directed to Ehrenberger. He said:

"You have now mentioned one of the problems that really troubles us a lot. Of course the consumer, whether he lives in an apartment or a house, could hardly use power-like brown coal for heating. He needs so-called assorted coal which is not only of the right size but also with better heating qualities. The safeguarding of this type of coal is difficult for us. If we are anticipating that this year we will fulfill the plan in the extraction of coal we are, however, not convinced that we will succeed as regards assorted coal. Just briefly about the reason of this. This, too, is a world problem. The point is that as we are introducing bigger machines, whether in deep mine extraction or open-cast extraction, naturally such machines break the coal far more, to put it in a vulgar way, then when it used to be extracted by a miner with his pneumatic hammer. So one reason is the technology of extraction. "Then we have to say quite openly that the number of seams with assorted coal is diminishing. The biggest producers of assorted coal used to be the miners from Most and Sokolov, in their deep mines. And now we in North Bohemia are practically finishing with deep level mines, as we are changing to large-scale technology methods. At the moment, at great expense, we are maintaining these deep mines in order to safeguard the production of assorted coal at all.

"In the national economy we need about 22-23 millions tons. [presumably annually] The government has been informed about this situation and it adopted a very energetic measure in order to import the required amount, should a solution not be found. I must also tell you that it has not been easy to find somebody who would supply to us assorted coal; in the end we made an agreement with Yugoslavia. But I must say that it is not cheap. One ton of this assorted brown coal costs us about $52-$54--that is, each quintal the consumer buys costs us about $5.4 or $5.5."

The announcer says: "Comrade minister, it is obvious that the government is really taking energetic measures to secure a sufficient quantity of assorted coal. However, you did say that it is a problem that cannot be solved immediately. When will this problem be solved?"

Supka continues: "Comrade Ehrenberger said objectively what the current possibilities of production are. They are not unlimited as regard assorted coal, and therefore we have to solve this politically very sensitive issue: Safeguarding a sufficient quantity of assorted brown coal for the citizens and also from the point of view of consumption, through a change in the structure of assorted brown coal consumption. To this end certain measures have been adopted.

"For example, the entire glass industry here in Bohemia produces gas for its own purposes, using old low-pressure generators, thus burning large quantities of this quality assorted coal. In principle, a change from this gas which is made from assorted brown coal to natural gas has been prepared. The change will result in important fuel savings and the glass makers are interested too, as it is economically advantageous for them also. The change can be carried out by 1982 and that will gradually result in as much as an extra 850,000 tons of assorted brown coal for the population annually."

The announcer asks if he can describe the situation since 1976, when a television debate dealt with breakdowns at powerstations.

Rusnak says that in 1976 the situation was very bad, particularly on large generation units of 100 mw and 200 mw where regular general overhauls were not being carried out, maintenance was insufficient and there were not enough people to maintain the machinery. On average the rate of breakdowns in this category was about 10 percent. Now, after 3 years, the situation is better. While in 1976 the breakdown rates in thermal powerstations was 6.97 percent, in 1978 it was only 5.1 percent, but in 1978 only 28 percent and in the first 8 months of 1979 the rate is 27 percent.

The announcer asks what was intended for investment development in the years to come. Ehrenberger replies: "The most important part of our investment development is in the construction of nuclear powerstations. Our government has named Comrade Minister Supka the government plenipotentiary for the construction of nuclear powerstations. He should speak on this subject."

Supka speaks: "It is true that the era of the construction of thermal powerstations here in Czechoslovakia has come to an end, although in the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will of course, need brown coal for the thermal powerstations now being operated and for those now under construction. But new electricity generation capacities must be built in the form of nuclear powerstations. This is the future of our electro-energy basis. The first block at the first nuclear powerstation at Jaslovske Bohunice has been commissioned for test operation and next year also the second block of this power stations should be commissioned for test operation. This means that this first nuclear power station of ours will generate next year 3.3-3.5 billion khw--that is, 5 percent of the total volume of (?electricity)."

Ehrenberger says: "On a day when one block of the nuclear powerstation is out of order, it means that we have to extract 9,000-10,000 tons of coal extra."

Supka replies: "As from 1985, nuclear powerstations will be making a contribution of at least 18 percent to the generation of electricity in our country. In 1990 this will be at least one third of the total. In the Eighth 5-Year Plan the addition in the form of nuclear powerstations to the production of electricity will amount to a decisive part of the total addition to the primary energy resources of our republic."

"To safeguard these targets means undertaking great tasks in the construction of nuclear powerstations. By 1990 we should build a total of about 1,000-10,000 mw in the form of nuclear powerstations. This volume, expressed in the terms of thermal powerstations was only reached in Czechoslovakia in 1976--that is, the same capacity as we had been building in the thermal, coal-fired powerstations for 60 years, we must now build in 10 years. Naturally, to put it mildly, nuclear powerstations are a little more complicated than thermal ones."

The announcer asks: "Is there an enterprise specializing in the construction of nuclear powerstations?"

Supka replies: "I think that the Hydrostav Enterprise in Bratislava considers this to be its main program. It is our first specialized capacity for the safeguarding of the building part on the construction of nuclear powerstations. A new enterprise is being set up in Moravia--Prumyzlov Stavby Brno--and also an entire economic production unit--Prumyslove Stavitelstvi Gottwaldov--which will safeguard the building part on the construction of the nuclear powerstation at Dukovany.

"This will be a very demanding task, for we need to build quickly. At the time of the construction of our first nuclear powerstation we learned we can do it: Our engineers and builders are able to carry out the necessary work of the necessary high quality. This, naturally, is very important on nuclear powerstations. We also know that they can do it in the necessary short schedules which are comparable with the schedules of similar works on the nuclear powerstations in the USSR and elsewhere in the world."

The announcer says: "I intentionally asked about the specialized capacity. The engineering industry is specialized already--it has its nuclear production program. How is it being implemented, comrade deputy?"

Kurtha replies: "This program has been implemented for 5 years. All this time we have been working intensively on the basis of an agreement signed with the Soviet Union, as a bilateral agreement to start with, now signed by others as well; an agreement for the production and supply of nuclear power stations. Basically, the point is that Czechoslovakia will manufacture, so to speak, complete packages of equipment for our nuclear power stations, and on top of that we will be manufacturing exports for other states--mainly reactors, special fittings, steam separators, etc. This needs advanced engineering and metallurgy, but even that is not enough. So far we have invested in specialized manufacturing capacities around Kcs5 billion and will have to invest more, above all at the time of change to the 1,000 mw block; at present we are manufacturing only 440 mw blocks. So far we have had to solve a great number of problems in the sphere of metallurgy, and we have had to find out how to produce certain special materials. This has taken place in the Skoda factories. We have had to solve or are solving the question of new shaping materials: In this sphere, in a span of 18 months, we have mastered practically the entire spectrum of shaping materials and at the moment we are already working on shaping materials for the 1,000 mw block where the materials are different.

"We have had to master and are mastering manufacture directly in the conditions of the capacities we have built. For example, there are five reactors under construction in the Skoda factories; of these, two reactors should be finished and delivered to the Hungarian People's Republic. In 1980 our Vitkovice iron factories will produce the first steam-generators for the V-2 power station. Since 1976-77 we have been supplying specialized fittings on a regular basis to the Soviet Union, and also since 1976 we have been supplying separators--so far about 140 of them.

"This production is not simple, as we are learning now in particular as our series production is starting. For example the Skoda factories will eventually have to manufacture as many as four reactors annually. The high quality needed for this work requires extremely high qualifications and not just anybody can be employed on such production. This makes things difficult for us, as out of 100 people, we pick one or two who are suitable for the necessary training. For example the training of one shaping machine operator [ivarec], who has the highest qualifications to start with, takes about 6-9 months. We are struggling with these matters but we have already established everything to such a point that we are safeguarding the adopted program."

The announcer points out that it is one thing to generate electricity, but quite another part of the whole issue is its consumption. "Good consumption should be achieved with the help of the rationalization plan. Is it being fulfilled, comrade minister? Is it a rationalization plan?" he asks.

Supka replies: "I am glad to say that all branches and all ministries--federal and from both republics--are meeting their tasks laid down by this state program. This makes it possible to safeguard every percent growth of the national income with less than 0.8 percent growth of the primary sources. In the international context this is not too bad."

The announcer concludes: "My last question, answer me quite openly. The question is based on a number of letters from viewers. At the start of this year we all--the national economy and we as individuals--were troubled by the fact that we did not have enough energy. Do you think that the measures you have taken will be sufficient to prevent the repetition of such a situation next winter?"

Kurtha replies: "Comrade editor, let me first enumerate several facts on which my answer will be based. In the first place, drawing on the experiences of this January we have carried out a thorough analysis of the causes of that situation, not only at the ministry but also the general directorates, and at our enterprises, and we have adopted a much more substantive and far less formal summer program which in more detail elaborated all the necessary measures for a better coping with the winter. Above all it is our stocks of coal at the power stations. Comrade minister Ehrenberger has already said that now our power stations have stocks of more than 3 million tons of brown coal and 1.15 million tons of bituminous coal; apart from that we have been making preliminary supplies above all to power stations distant from our coal basins, as transport there is difficult in winter time. At Melnik, Opatovice, and Chvaletice we have now more than 1.5 million tons of coal--about double the amount we had last year. The third factor is that we are directing the consumption of electricity in the national economy in such a way that on no account can our lowest stocks of coal at our power stations drop beneath 1.8 million tons of brown coal and 880,000 tons of bituminous coal."

The announcer thanks the participants and the discussion ends.

KABRHELOVA ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON CHILDREN

LD152346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A seminar entitled "We Are Building Children's Future Without Fascism and War" was held in Prague today.

The main report by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, was devoted to the importance of the world conference "For Peace and Happy Future of All Children" held in Moscow last month.

She has called the conference the most important event of the International Year of the Child for the culmination of efforts of progressive social forces for a better peaceful life of the youngest generation; and stressed that the conference is at the same time an important contribution to the worldwide struggle for peace. She stressed, in this connection, the great importance of the latest Soviet peace initiative contained in the recent speech of Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin.

Other speeches at the seminar today were devoted to the fate of Czechoslovak children during the Second World War and the Nazi plans to liquidate our nations from the point of view of the social and health policy toward children and youth.

The importance of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community for the whole world and its youngest generation was stressed at the seminar by Antonin Stejskal, chairman of the Czech Peace Council.

In the final statement, participants in the seminar in Prague singled out the great danger which the stepping-up of feverish armament, stimulated by imperialism, represents for the present and future generations and the world peace and they welcomed sincerely the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union.

HONECKER RECEIVES WARSAW PACT MILITARY CHIEF KULIKOV

LD151546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1440 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR Council of State and chairman of the National Defense Council, today received the commander in chief of the combined forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of complete agreement, the further consolidation of the comradeship-in-arms and the cooperation of the armies of the allied socialist countries was discussed. Marshal Kulikov also briefed Erich Honecker on the current activity of the joint command. Also present at the meeting were the chief of staff of the combined forces, Army Gen Anatoliy Gribkov, GDR Deputy Defence Minister Col Gen Heinz Kessler, and the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy.

HAGER TELLS MOSCOW MEETING OF CULTURAL DEBT TO SOCIALISM

LD111825 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1255 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The GDR's cultural policy always proceeds from the premise that the country has to fulfill the legacy of the German revolutionaries. These included those who, since the Peasants' War and the 1848 Revolution, have fought against imperialism and militarism in 1918 and against fascism for a Germany of peace and friendship with other nations. This was stressed by SED Politburo member Kurt Hager in Moscow today at a friendly meeting with Soviet cultural workers.

The development of GDR culture was at the same time inconceivable without the continual reciprocal relations with the culture of the USSR and other socialist countries. What began 30 years ago had today become a lasting tradition and basic principle of the GDR's culture policy.

Kurt Hager received the recent achievements of writers, visual artists, film and theater workers in the GDR. What had been important for the development of socialist culture from the very beginning was the unceasing conflict with imperialist ideology, a struggle which had lost none of its acuteness even now.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DEFENSE SECRETARY

LD151759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister, received on Monday a Yugoslav military delegation led by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense. In the course of the friendly discussion Army General Hoffmann briefed the visitors on the achievements of the army members in the year of the GDR's 30th anniversary in increasing the fighting strength and combat readiness of the National People's Army [NVA].

Army General Ljubicic passed on to his GDR counterpart and all NVA members fraternal greetings from the Yugoslav People's Army. The visit of the military delegation, the working discussions and the exchange of experience with NVA members will contribute to a further deepening of the friendly relations between the two socialist states and their armies, he said. The delegation arrived at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport in the afternoon and was received with a military ceremony.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER HOSTS DIPLOMATIC BANQUET

LD160530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2105 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer Monday gave a banquet for the chiefs of diplomatic missions in Berlin of states which established diplomatic relations with the GDR 30 years ago. Present were the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the USSR, Bulgaria, Poland, the CSSR, Hungary, Romania, China, the DPRK, Albania, Vietnam and Mongolia.

Speaking at the banquet, Minister Fischer said that the founding of an antifascist and peace-loving state marked a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe. In alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries, the GDR people have created a politically stable and economically sound socialist state which offers all citizens social security and a sense of belonging and reliably fulfills its internationalist duty.

USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, in his reply, emphasized that the GDR occupies a respected place in international life and is making an active contribution to peace, detente and international security.

SED'S MITTAG VISITS ELECTRONICS CONCERN IN DRESDEN

LD160654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--During a visit to the Robotron Electronic Combine in Dresden on Monday, Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Politburo, saw for himself the increasing capacity of the GDR electronics industry.

Representatives of the concern, which is made up of 20 enterprises, handed the visitor a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, from the 70,000 employees. The letter reports the efforts of the combine to increase productivity and the quality of work and the export ratio further. The letter names more effective links between production and science and consistent rationalization as the main ways to achieve this.

Robotron has so far produced about 700 computer centers and 3,500 process control and control computers. The export of these products rose in the last decade over 475 percent and have been exported to a total of 66 countries.

On Monday afternoon Guenter Mittag took part in a meeting organized by the Dresden SED bezirk organization. Looking back to the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR, he noted that the GDR had "shown itself to be, both internally and externally, a stable state with a healthy economic development and a firm relation of trust between the party and people, a state which, side by side with the Soviet Union on the path of socialism, has truly unlimited prospects and whose citizens can look to the future with optimism."

During the preparations for the anniversary a significant growth in performance had been achieved in the GDR. "From a deep political sense of responsibility and at the same time with skill and fighting spirit it is now a question of defining and setting about those tasks which we have to solve with our eyes fixed on the year 1980 and beyond." This means, first and foremost, achieving several times the previous labor productivity, while saving manpower by means of the newest technology. In order to link science and production still more effectively, the proportion of top level achievements must be decisively increased not only in the scientific-technological tasks, but beyond that in production.

MTI REPORTS VISIT BY SRI LANKA CP DELEGATION

LD151910 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI)--Invited by the HSWP Central Committee, a delegation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party, led by General Secretary Kottorage Pablis Silva, paid a visit to Hungary between October 10 and 15. Dew Gunasekera, secretary of the Central Committee, was a member of the delegation.

The delegation was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. The guests from Sri Lanka also met with Dezso Nemes, member of the HSWP Political Committee. Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and Janos Berecz, head of the HSWP Central Committee's Foreign Department, held talks with the visiting delegation.

During the talks held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation, the international communist and workers' movement, and the anti-imperialist movement. They surveyed the inter-party relations and expressed their readiness to further develop cooperation.

The representatives of the two parties consider limitation of the armament race as an urgent task of our [word indistinct] they support constructive proposals for disarmament based on the mutual security of states.

They appreciate the significance of the Soviet Union's latest initiative, its unilateral step for disarmament which strengthens the atmosphere of detente and provides possibilities for hindering a fresh round of armament race and for starting on the road of actual disarmament.

They hail every step aimed at making Asia a continent of peace and cooperation. They firmly condemn the [word indistinct] threats of China against Socialist Vietnam, the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Cambodia. These threats endanger the security of Indo-Chinese peoples and world peace.

They repeatedly affirmed that the communists of Hungary and Sri Lanka support peoples fighting for self-determination, national and economic independence against imperialism and neocolonialism.

Both parties consider it their international obligation to strengthen the cohesion of communist and workers parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

During the talks they noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two parties is developing well and the visit of the Sri Lanka fraternal party delegation has further strengthened it.

The Sri Lanka party delegation left Budapest on Monday.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN KAMPUCHEA

LD152326 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian Deputy Minister of foreign affairs, Vencel Hazi, has held discussions in Kampuchea. He had talks with Foreign Minister Hun Sen and was also received by Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council. Vencel Hazi earlier visited Vietnam where he signed a consular agreement.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS TRADE TALKS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AU152138 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Text] The Hungarian-Czechoslovak Standing Committee for Domestic Trade held its 12th session between 9 and 11 October in Budapest. Presided over by Zoltan Juhar, secretary of state for domestic trade, and Ladislav Somogyi, Slovak deputy minister of trade, it discussed timely issues concerning the two countries' domestic trade and the development of the exchange of goods along the border. An agreement on an exchange of assortments of goods by the Hungarian and Czechoslovak domestic trade organs in 1980 and an agreement on technical-scientific cooperation were signed on the basis of the talks. The two countries' domestic trade organs will exchange consumer goods valued at over 3 billion forints next year. We will obtain from Czechoslovakia, among other things, oil heaters, clothing, beer, home lighting fixtures and cosmetics, in exchange for knitted goods, shoes, synthetic goods, electro-acoustical products and beverages.

Ladislav Somogyi was received by Minister of Domestic Trade Vilmos Saghy during his Budapest visit.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH CUBA START IN BUDAPEST

LD152336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian-Cuban economic negotiations have started in Budapest. Deputy premier Gyula Szeker, cochairman of the Hungarian-Cuban committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, pointed out in his speech that the value of trade between the two countries already exceeds R40 million per annum and that cooperation between enterprises of the two countries is good.

In his reply, the Cuban cochairman, Jose Ramon Fernandez, deputy prime minister, emphasized the significance of the cooperation in omnibus production.

MTI CORRESPONDENT ON HUA RISKS FOR 'GANG OF FOUR' TRIAL

LD151126 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 15 (MTI)--Bela Elias, MTI's Beijing correspondent reports:

Chinese party President and Prime Minister Hua Guofeng reaffirmed in front of Western journalists that the Chinese leadership will "act according to the legal provisions in force" in the case of the "gang of four" arrested and kept in prison since October 1976, that is in the case of Mao Zedong's widow and her radical associates. The party president told also that the radical leaders would be sentenced to death.

Observers in Beijing noted that in contrast to the interpretation of Western press Hua Guofeng did not speak about an "open trial". In the view of legal specialists the provisions of the Chinese criminal law saying that a case involving state secrets cannot be tried in public may hinder the open trial in the lawsuit of the "four".

Others think that an open trial might easily hit back on the current party leadership which includes politicians who had at that time actively cooperated with Mrs. Jiang Jing and her radical associates. In Beijing also views are disclosed, and not only by foreigners but also by Chinese, about the great risk of the leadership when it brings the radical leaders to court because the conviction of them can hardly be passed without establishing the personal and political responsibility of the late President Mao Zedong.

The Chinese leadership is under a big pressure by the masses in the matter of calling the "gang of four" to account and it is forced to comply with this pressure when, for the first time in the Chinese Communist Party's history, it intends to hold political leaders responsible under prevailing legal rules for crimes and mistakes defined as political. We might conclude with certainty the possible start of the trial of the "four" from the fact that the code of criminal and other procedures approved at the latest session of the National People's Assembly will come into force on January 1, 1980.

NEW AGRICULTURAL PRODUCER PRICES PUBLISHED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Oct 79 p 5 WA

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has issued a ministerial decree on new producer prices for agricultural produce, livestock and meat products. The decree, authorized by the Council of Minister and in agreement with national authorities and representative organs, has been published in the 29 September issue of MAGYAR KOZLONYG. The prices are to go into effect as of the first of January 1980. More detailed aspects of the decree have been published in MEZOGAZDASAGI ES ELELMEZESUGYI ERTESITO, No 19, official organ of the Ministry. Agricultural producer prices will increase by a total of 11 percent. Within this, the increase for livestock and meat products will amount to 14 percent while that for produce will be lower, averaging 11 percent.

Of the major plant products, the price of wheat will rise by an average of 18 forints per quintal: Within this the price for stock-improving wheat will increase by 30 forints while that of regular wheat will increase by 10 forints. Bulk purchasing price for corn will rise by 28 forints, that of oil-rich sunflower seed by 50 forints. There will be an average 10 percent increase in the bulk purchase price of vegetables and fruits.

In the case of animals and meat products the basic bulk purchasing price for porkers and beef cattle will rise by 2.50 forints per kilogram while the price of milk will increase by 0.40 forints per liter. The system of premiums for large farms will remain in effect as it pertains to these products, but the size of the premiums will increase also. Bulk purchasing prices for slaughter sheep, poultry and for fish will rise as well.

As reported on 15 October 1979, the delivery weight limits for fatted hogs are being reduced, and the current bulk purchase prices will remain in effect until the end of December. The bulk purchase prices effective as of 1 January will apply to the reduced weight limits.

In the interest of promoting more economical feeding practices and satisfying market demands, a digressive price system affecting male beef cattle will go into effect on the first of January: The bulk purchase price of fatted beef cattle weighing in excess of 570 kilograms will be 3 forints lower per kilogram than that for animals weighing under 570 kilograms.

The new prices will apply to livestock and meat products, grains and fresh-crop vegetables and fruits on 1 January 1980. In the case of other plant products, the prices go into effect on the first of July 1980.

There will be a 25-30 percent increase in the price of protein fodder; the wholesale price of fodder grains will rise to the same extent as bulk purchase and import prices have risen. The price of corn will increase by 10 percent. There will be an average 20 percent increase in the price of commercial fodder mixes.

New wholesale and retail prices for grains, protein fodder and commercial fodder mixes will become effective on 1 January 1980.

Due to the increase in the cost of industrial goods, the price of agricultural production equipment will also go up on the first of January. For example, the cost of agricultural machinery will rise by 23-25 percent; fertilizer, by 15 percent, and plant protective agents, by an average of 25 percent. The price of construction materials, power and power sources and wood products will increase, too.

The investment, operating and financial systems of large farms will be subject to new regulations. The increase in the producer price of agricultural products and the changes in the price of materials and production equipment used in agriculture will offset one another. In other words, agricultural income will rise, as compared to the past, only if there are improvements in efficiency and management of expenses on the part of the farms.

The price changes will have no effect on consumer prices with the exception of goods sold on the free market.

LE FIGARO CITES POLISH GROUP REPORT ON DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

LD160915 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 Oct 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Bernard Marguerite dispatch: "Poland: The Regime Under Accusation"--passages in capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Warsaw--The Polish discussion group "Experience and Future" comprising mainly party members but also opposition intellectuals (especially Catholics), sociologists, historians and economists has just written a "Report on the State of the Republic and on Ways of Restoring Order" which constitutes a major political event.

This group of more than 100 people--which has quickly been banned from holding full meetings by the authorities--had, right from the first meeting, seen the participation of such eminent people as sociologist Stefan Bratkoswki, historian Jan Gorski, M.F. Rakowski, editor in chief of POLITYKA (and Central Committee member) and film directors Wajda and Zanussi and even seemed to enjoy the tacit approval of certain top party leaders.

This document maintains that the following can be noted in Poland today:

1--The impossibility of harmonious economic development: THE COUNTRY HAS HEAVY DEBTS AND SUPPLIES ARE NOTORIOUSLY LACKING.

There are many forced stoppages of work (due to energy shortages or lack of imported raw materials). However overtime and Sunday working are increasing. Consequently "there are a growing number of strikes in support of demands." Balancing energy and transport needs should be an elementary objective of a planned economy, as should the provision of investments. However, "the leaders of our economy have proven incompetent....chaos in development planning has reached scandalous proportions."

2--Failure to adapt the power superstructures:

"The crisis which we are experiencing is primarily of a political nature. We have reached such a stage in the development of capital goods, technology and training that the old inert political structures are beginning to have a curbing and paralyzing effect causing vast wastage and a negative motivation system."

Falsified Statistics

Power certainly seems to be unlimited but the party itself "does not really have effective means of exercising that power." That is mainly due to the running of information and propaganda, to censorship and also to pressure from groups having a particular interest. Statistics are falsified and do not reach centers of responsibility. Therefore "the fundamental bases of all decisions are wrong. Nobody really knows what we have in the country, whether it be machine tools, sown hectares, operational construction machines or unutilized space in factories or amounts of coal really extracted....there is no full report on licences bought. Indeed nobody knows who is producing what."

3--CONTRADICTION BETWEEN GROUP INTERESTS: "AS IDEOLOGICAL VALUES HAVE GRADUALLY DISAPPEARED THE MAIN MOTIVATION HAS BECOME POWER ITSELF AND THE PROFITS IT BRINGS. CONFLICTS WITHIN THE PARTY HAVE GROWN MORE ACUTE."

In another context what the authors call "the socialist petit bourgeoisie" eagerly defends its interests. Those interests, the report maintains, have no connection with the interests of the working class. More generally speaking there are signs of a "conflect of interests between establishment people and other social groups.... In addition there can be conflicts between various interest groups within the establishment."

4--Development of privileges and inequalities: "Social discrepancies have increased." ONLY 9 PERCENT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARE FROM PEASANT FAMILIES AND A CHILD FROM A FAMILY OF INTELLECUTALS HAS SEVEN TIMES MORE CHANCE OF BECOMING A MEMBER OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA HIMSELF THAN THE SON OF A PEASANT FAMILY.

At the same time unfair favors and privileges are increasing, for example access to special stores and goods in short supply, facilities for buying housing or cars and so forth.

5--Frustration and alienation in socialist society: "Polish society seems to be experiencing a complete state of exhaustion. This is primarily the result of economic stagnation which rules out all prospects of personal progress and improvement in material situation and which increases frustration.

Very Serious Tensions

"All this is leading to social inertia...mutual aggressiveness, the development of pathological phenomena." For example, according to the authors, alcoholism is spreading, the birthrate is falling more rapidly and the level of culture in education is falling.

There is increasingly widespread demoralization. For example, teachers are demoralized at being forced to teach things which they know to be untrue (especially historically untrue) and young people are demoralized. There is a widespread moral and political crisis.

Recalling the 1956 and 1970 crises, the report writes: "For the third time in the last 25 years the situation is developing along the same lines: explosion of discontent; change of government team; temporary liberalization; return to the old methods of running public life; new explosion of discontent, change of team and so forth."

However, "The current situation is more complex...and the tensions are much more serious."

Indeed, the members of the group continued, "The fall in the standard of living expected over the next 2 or 3 years could go beyond the limits of the populations' mental resistance. Sooner or later there will be an explosion in the style which we know. However this time it could be on a larger scale than anything we have experienced in our postwar history."

Therefore what is the solution to this situation?

The division of power should be effective, the group suggests, with the party no longer responsible for everything and its control henceforth only expressed through its representatives within parliament, which would become the ruling force in the country. Real elections should be held between the candidates of the same party (the number of seats for each group being fixed in advance). Press freedom should be guaranteed and censorship limited. Citizens should be able to turn to an ombudsman having extensive powers. Responsible posts should be allocated according to ability alone. Trade unions should finally be the workers' authentic representatives and religious freedom should be guaranteed.

In any case, the report points out, it will not be easy to restore order to the economy. Poland will be unable to overcome its crisis without large Western credits, which means in particular that "any problem in relations with the United States is synonymous with catastrophe for the country. Furthermore the need to obtain credits from the West strengthens the need for reforms since "the (Western) partners will not agree to grant credits unless they receive visible assurances that the means provided will be effectively used."

It is not surprising that this report is now having the effect of a bombshell in Polish political circles. The impact is particularly great since the majority of the group are not dissidents but party members.

MEETING OF SEJM FOREIGN COMMITTEE HELD 15 OCTOBER

LD152158 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Oct, PAP--The Sejm's (Polish parliament) Foreign Committee reviewed today international aspects of the natural environment protection and Poland's relations with the countries of Africa.

A report on the international aspects of the protection of natural environment was presented by Deputy Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Ludwik Ochocki.

It was stated during the debate that problems of environmental protection together with problems of security, military detente, halting of the arms race, economic and scientific cooperation and humanitarian issues belonged to the most important areas of international cooperation at present. The right to enjoy favourable natural environment constitutes one of the principal rights of citizens of developed communities.

Of great significance was Leonid Brezhnev's initiative presented in his speech delivered during the 7th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and concerning the convening of European congresses on environmental protection, transport and energy. Currently, preparations are under way for a European meeting on the protection of man's natural environment of delegates of the countries signatories of the CSCE Final Act, which is to be held in Geneva under the aegis of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. A conviction was expressed during the session that the meeting would mark a higher stage in the development of cooperation in that vital humanitarian area. Poland has lent a firm support to that initiative and has taken an active part in the preparatory works.

Poland participates actively in the broad international cooperation developed within the system of the United Nations Organization. This country is taking part in the works carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization, the UN Development Fund, as well as by senior environment protection advisors to the Economic Commission for Europe. Apart from that Poland cooperates also with other international organizations such as, for instance, UNESCO, FAO, etc. In the last few years Poland has been the organizer of many international conferences and meetings on environmental protection.

The worsening quality of the Baltic Sea water resources has urged Poland and other Baltic countries to undertake joint initiatives aiming at the regulation of questions related to the utilization of the Baltic Sea and its live resources.

Poland has been participating from the very start in works concerning the protection of natural environment that are conducted within the CMEA.

The next point on the agenda of the Sejm's Foreign Committee session was Poland's relations with the countries of Africa. A report on the subject was presented by Deputy Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga.

It was stated during the discussion that the African Continent was playing an ever more significant role in the overall international relations.

Poland is lending a resolute support to the struggle of the nations of Africa for full independence of young states, for the right to choose the road of development and the right to be in control of natural resources. Poland also comes out in favour of the introduction of new, just principles in the international economic relations.

The programme of development of Poland's relations with African states was laid down in the resolution of the PUWP CC Political Bureau of May 1978 and in the decision of the government Presidium of July 1978.

Between 1970 and 1977 Poland's trade with the countries of Africa grew more than three-fold. Aside of the traditional goods exchange a new and important phenomenon is the employment of Polish specialists who in thousands are working in Africa. Poland wants to increase its share in the training of specialists from African countries.

Poland is also developing cultural, scientific, technical and radio-television cooperation with Africa.

It was stressed during the session that assumptions and chief directions of Poland's relations with the African countries as well as their current implementation are in line with the joint policy of socialist states aimed at the deepening of fraternal and equal relations with the countries of that region, at the supporting of their struggle for full national independence and their efforts in the area of economic development and advancement of education.

JAROSZEWICZ CONGRATULATED, AWARDED ON 70TH BIRTHDAY

PZPR Politburo Greetings

LD080732 Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct, PAP--In connection with the 70th birthday celebrated by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, the PUWP CC Political Bureau has sent him a message with best wishes and cordial greetings. The message reads in part:

"For almost ten years now you have been supervising the work of the Polish Government, implementing the socio-political strategy of our party, the strategy due to which the development of our country has become more dynamic, numerous social problems solved and Poland's standing in the world strengthened.

"We greatly appreciate the virtues of your heart and mind, your knowledge, experience and indefatigable energy, your attitude of a Pole and communist, Your lasting merits for Poland will go down in history of the nation and will always enjoy social respect.

USSR Presidium Order

LD080734 Warsaw PAP in English 0518 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct, PAP--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR awarded Piotr Jaroszewicz an Order of the Friendship of Nations for his great contribution to the development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between People's Poland and the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

Also, in connection with Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz's 70th birthday anniversary, the Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin sent a congratulatory message of cordial greetings to the Polish premier, which reads in part:

"Your great personal contribution for the establishment and development of People's Poland, for the strengthening of fraternal friendship and broadening the all-round cooperation between our countries and nations are well known in the Soviet Union.

"Dear Comrade Jaroszewicz, we extend to you the wishes of good health and great successes in your activity for the benefit of the Polish nation, for the triumph of socialism".

GIEREK, JARUZELSKI VISIT SILESIAN SOLDIERS

LD131634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On the anniversary of the historic battle of Lenino, which is celebrated as the day of the People's Armed Forces, Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, paid a visit to the soldiers of the Silesian military district. Edward Gierek, accompanied by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense, familiarized himself among other things with the results of good management and with the general as well as specialized military training. He also watched a part of an exercise at one of the practice grounds. A group of outstanding soldiers were presented by Edward Gierek with party membership and candidate membership cards. During the meeting with soldiers of several generations, the first secretary of the Central Committee expressed his wishes to all soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for further achievements in their honorable service, strengthening the security of our homeland and serving peace.

On behalf of the soldiers of the Polish Army, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski assured Edward Gierek that the armed forces will always contribute with all their endeavor a worthy contribution to the development of the socialist fatherland.

BRIEFS

NAVAL UNIT RETURNS--PAP, Berlin--After a 5-day friendship visit in Rostock to participate in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR the units of the Polish Navy and of the Soviet Baltic Fleet left for home ports on 9 October. [Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 10 Oct 79 p 1 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GUINEA'S SEKOU TOURE VISIT

15 October Talks

AU151924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/10/1979--On Monday morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu met again President Ahmed Sekou Toure and Andree Toure.

The two party and state leaders exchanged views on the further promotion of the Romanian-Guinean collaboration as well as on certain current aspects of international life.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure noticed with satisfaction that the understandings concluded on the dialogue they had last summer in Bucharest were successfully translated into life and decided to further work for raising the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Democratic Party of Guinea to a higher level, for expanding the collaboration between Romania and Guinea in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural planes.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure reaffirmed the wish of their countries and parties to further make their active contribution to the struggle for establishing new, democratic relations in international life, for deepening the revolutionary changes in international life, for deepening the revolutionary changes in contemporary world, to the fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, to the ensuring of the national independence of all peoples. Within this framework, they pointed to the necessity of intensified efforts for the political, negotiated settlement of all litigious problems existing in Africa and in other regions of the world, starting from the observance of each state's independence and sovereignty, of the territorial integrity, of each people's right to self-reliant development. They reaffirmed the active solidarity of Romania and Guinea with the national liberation fight of the peoples in Namibia and Rhodesia, of the majority population in South Africa against racial discriminations and apartheid.

The party and state leaders of Romania and Guinea underlined at the same time the special importance attached to the translation into life as a unitary whole of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act as to taking fresh steps on the road of European security and cooperation, and especially of concrete measures of military disengagement, of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all. In this context they highlighted the importance of a thorough preparation of the next year Madrid meeting.

During the talk, they analysed the Middle East situation stressing the necessity of further efforts for building a global peace in that region by the political settlement of the conflict, on basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, by solving the Palestinian people's problem through observance of its right to self-determination, inclusive of the setting up of an independent Palestinian state, the necessity of guaranteeing the territorial independence of all states in that zone.

Both sides underlined the necessity of all states, hence of UN, too, participation in solving the great problems confronting mankind, in eradicating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order which should lead to the strengthening of the climate of detente and cooperation among nations, to the free, unhampered development of all peoples.

The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

End of Visit

LD151406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/10/1979--President Ahmed Sekou Toure and his wife Andree Toure Left Bucharest on Monday after paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

At the Otopeni Airport, where the departure ceremony took place, the guests were seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, by other Romanian officials, as well as by numerous Bucharesters.

A military guard presented arms. The state anthems of Guinea and Romania were played.

At the foot of the flight steps the two party and state leaders shook hands warmly and [word indistinct] each other.

CEAUSESCU GREETS SPANISH KING ON NATIONAL DAY

AU152147 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Text of telegram sent by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to Spanish King Juan Carlos on Spain's national day--date not given]

[Text] To His Majesty Juan Carlos I, king of Spain, Madrid

Spain's national day is a pleasant opportunity for me to extend sincere congratulations and warm wishes for personal happiness to you on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, together with wishes for progress and well-being to the Spanish people.

With vivid recollections about the visit I paid to Spain this year, I want to express the conviction that the traditional friendly relations between our countries will continue to develop to the benefit of the two peoples and of the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PDRY PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU152146 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Message of congratulations from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, to 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and president of the People's Supreme Council Presidium of the PDRY--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, president of the People's Supreme Council Presidium of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Aden.

On the occasion of the PDRY national anniversary, I take great pleasure in conveying to you warm congratulations and wishes for personal health and happiness, and for peace and prosperity to the friendly Yemeni people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Romanian people and on my own behalf.

I want to express my confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will further develop in the interests of the two peoples, and of the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress, for understanding and co-operation among peoples.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

REPORTAGE ON SINGAPORE PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT

Arrival in Bucharest

AU111930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 11 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/10/1979--A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Singapore led by Dr Yeoh Ghim Seng, speaker of the parliament, arrived in Bucharest on October 11 for a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

The delegation includes deputies Dr Ahmad Mattar, minister ad interim of social affairs; and Sia Kah Hui, minister of state at the Ministry of Labour.

Meeting With Giosan

AU122037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/10/1979--On October 12, the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Singapore, led by Yeoh Ghim Seng, speaker of the parliament, had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the evolution of the relations between Romania and Singapore and possibilities were highlighted for expanding and intensifying them on the basis of fully equal rights and mutual regard. The interview also occasioned an exchange of information with regard to the organization, activity and concerns of the legislative forums of the two countries. Likewise, the joint wish was expressed of further expanding cooperation in view of a better reciprocal knowledge, of strengthening the friendly ties between the two peoples. In this context, stressed was the need for intensified efforts of parliaments and parliamentarians, for their enhanced role in the settlement of the complex issues of the international life, in the establishment of a climate of detente, security and peace in the world.

The same day, the delegation had an interview with Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, during which approached were aspects concerning possibilities of developing commercial exchanges and cooperation in domains of mutual interest.

Meeting With Andrei

AU131432 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Text] The Singapore parliamentary delegation, which is visiting our country, today met with Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During the meeting the sides discussed issues concerning bilateral relations and the evolution of the international life.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU151740 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the Singapore parliamentary delegation led by parliament Speaker Yeoh Ghim Seng, which has been visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

Warm greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the Romanian head of state and Singapore President Benjamin Henry Sheares, and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. The two sides highlighted the positive evolution of relations between Romania and Singapore, and expressed the common desire to expand and deepen those good relations in various areas. They added that steps should be taken to continuously expand bilateral cooperation, as well as cooperation in the international arena. Thus they emphasized the important role that the Romanian and Singapore parliaments can play in consistently promoting bilateral relations, in the interests of both peoples and of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation.

The sides also exchanged views on certain aspects of the current international situation and stressed the need to deal with the complex problems of the contemporary world constructively and to solve them in accordance with the interests and with the participation of all nations. They reasserted Romania's and Singapore's determination to make an active contribution to establishing new international relations, based on respect for national independence and sovereignty of all states and for each people's right to be masters of their fate, to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order, and to solving mankind's current problems in a spirit of peace and justice.

At the same time, the sides stated that parliaments should make a greater contribution to establishing a climate of detente, security and cooperation in the world, to building a better and more just world.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FORMER ARGENTINE PRESIDENT ILLIA

Meeting with Dalea

AU122030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 12 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/10/79--Mihai Dalea, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C. C. of the R. C. P., vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, met on October 12 with Arturo Illia, former president of Argentina, member of the leadership of the Radical Civic Union, who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the S. U. F. National Council.

The joint wish was expressed on the occasion to develop and diversify the relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Argentina and opinions were exchanged on the activity of the Socialist Unity Front and of the Radical Civic Union.

The same day the guest had talks at the Grand National Assembly and at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Talks With Ceausescu

AU152030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/10/79--On Monday, October 15, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Arturo Illia, former president of Argentina, member of leadership of the Union Civica Radical, who pays a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Socialist Unity Front.

During the talks, they pointed with satisfaction to the relations of close friendship and collaboration between Romania and Argentina, expressing their conviction that these traditional relations will be further expanded and deepened. They expressed their common wish to reach an ever wider and fruitful collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural planes. As regards the current problems of international life they stressed the necessity to increase the efforts for the peaceful settlement of the states of tension and conflict, for the democratization of the relations among states and the building of a new world economic order, for the consolidation of detente and cooperation, for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the building of a world which should ensure peace and free development to each nation.

DELEGATE LIPATTI ADDRESSES UNESCO ON NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

AU062103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 6 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Paris, 6/10/1979 (AGERPRES)--The building of a new international economic order is inseparable from the achievement of real consensus grounded on justice, equity and human solidarity, underlined Velentin Lipatti, the Romanian representative at the plenary meeting of the Executive Council of UNESCO. The preoccupation and the collaboration between the developed and the developing countries are more necessary than ever--he said--which should lead to the surmounting of the multiple obstacles raised against the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

He also stressed Romania's contribution, the contribution of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the elaboration of the concept of the new international economic order as well as the activity of our state both within various international forums and on a bilateral plane, for the liquidation of underdevelopment, the speeding up of the economic, social and cultural progress of the developing countries, for the building of new international relations, for the consolidation of the states' independence and sovereignty. He appreciated in the positive the UNESCO report which shows its activity in the fields of education, science, culture, information in the developing countries.

SCINTEIA MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH PRC

AU082100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Oct 79 p 5 AU

["A Notable Event in the Chronicle of Traditional Relations of Friendship and Cooperation--30 Years of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Romania and the PRC"]

[Text] It is now 30 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the PRC--a remarkable political event which had a profound significance for the chronicle of relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and China.

Through the act of October 1949, which came immediately after the victory of the Chinese revolution, Romania was one of the first countries in the world to establish diplomatic relations with People's China. That was a natural high point for the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, between their revolutionary forces, in the struggle against exploitation and oppression, for national and social liberation, for the satisfaction with which the Romanian people followed the victorious progress of the Chinese popular revolution.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries opened up a new chapter in the Romanian-Chinese relations, in that it consecrated the qualitatively superior contents of these relations in the new conditions, and our peoples' desire to strengthen their cooperation in the great work to build the new system.

The successes attained by Romania and People's China in developing the production forces and in the socialist construction provided a sound basis for the continuously ascending evolution of all-round cooperation between the two countries. The decisive factor in the continuous development of these relations was the fact that from the very beginning Romanian-Chinese relations have been based on strict respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in international affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance.

The development of Romanian-Chinese cooperation is a source of profound satisfaction for the two peoples, and shows a fruitful and rich balance sheet. This balance sheet is indissolubly linked to the friendly relations established between the RCP and the CCP, in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect, and to the meetings and talks between the two countries' party-state leaders, which each time expanded the scope of bilateral relations and gave them ever more fertile prospects. As is known, moments of the greatest importance were marked along this line by mutual visits by Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng, and by the agreements concluded on the occasion of such meetings in Beijing and Bucharest, which reflect very favorably in the entire current and future development of the Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and all areas of mutual interest.

At this time of the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations, the Romanian-Chinese cooperation is developing rapidly. Thus, the message recently sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by the prime minister of the Romanian Government to the PRC party-state leadership on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the people's power in the friendly country, reads: "We note with special satisfaction that the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are continuously developing in all the areas. Raised to a higher level by the agreements concluded at summit meetings in Beijing and Bucharest, the Romanian-Chinese cooperation makes an important contribution to the socialist construction in the two countries, to the struggle of the anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, democratic and progressive forces, in accordance with both the interests of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, and with the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world." Similarly, the message sent by Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council and by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's National Congress to the Romanian party-state leadership on the occasion of 23 August, emphasized: "There is a profound, revolutionary friendship between our countries and peoples. The fruitful visits mutually paid by the leaders of our countries in the course of the past year permitted the relations of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between our countries to enter a new stage of all-round development. We are profoundly convinced that we will support and encourage each other in building socialism in both our countries and in the struggle to defend peace in the world, against the agressive and war policies of imperialism, as in the past, and that we will march forward together."

The bilateral economic and scientific-technical relations, which are playing a very important role within the general bilateral relations, are being continuously diversified. Aided by the propitious framework provided by the long-term agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed at a high level and complemented by various subsequent agreements, the cooperation in this area has brought about yearly increases in the trade exchanges, as well as new and superior forms of mutually advantageous cooperation; this has been reinforced by the recent agreement concluded on the joint construction of industrial projects, the potential of our countries also constitutes a sound basis for expanding scientific-technical cooperation in the area of research, too, especially in the newest fields of science and technology, which are decisive for the general development of the production forces and for our countries' more rapid progress.

Relations at various levels, at the party and state level, between mass and civic organizations are also expanding, as are changes of experience in the most varied areas of socialist construction. At the same time, the continuous development of cooperation in the areas of art, culture, education, press, radio and television, as well as in sports, are creating increasingly favorable conditions for a better mutual understanding, for closeness and for continuously strengthening the fraternal friendship between the two peoples.

Mutually supporting one another in the construction of the new system, our countries are at the same time cooperating fruitfully in the international arena, in the struggle for peace and progress, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, for fulfilling the peoples' aspirations for freedom and independent development.

On the occasion of the present anniversary, the Romanian people wholeheartedly convey warm congratulations to the Chinese people, convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round Romanian-Chinese cooperation will develop even more markedly in the future, for our common benefit, and in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

BRIEFS

SOVIET VESSEL'S DEPARTURE--The Soviet military training vessel which called at the port of Constanta on its training voyage, left the port on Friday, 28 September. During their stay in our country, the Soviet Navy cadets met with cadets of the "Mircea Cel Batrin" marine institute and toured historical monuments and cultural-tourist points in Constanta and along the Black Sea coast. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

SUPPLY PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA--Comrade Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets, and Comrade Yordan Mladenov, minister of supply and state reserves of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed a protocol on Wednesday [in Bucharest]. Among other things, the document provides for expanding the exchange of experience in rationally utilizing raw materials and energy, improving the process of technical-material supply and adopting measures conducive to developing direct cooperation between the two ministries. The signing ceremony was attended by Petur Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Oct 79 p 5 AU]

MILOS MINIC RECEIVES HENRY KISSINGER

LD151328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, has had a meeting with Prof Henry Kissinger who is on a private visit to Yugoslavia.

In the lengthy conversation Minic and Kissinger exchanged views on topical international problems and the favorable development of relations between the two countries. The conversation was attended by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia.

UBIPARIP RECEIVES USSR GOSPLAN OFFICIAL

LD152334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1817 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, has received Petr Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is visiting our country for consultations on planning, foreign trade and other organs on the development of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry.

In friendly talks, in which A. Zmijarevic, deputy director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, and Rodionov, Soviet ambassador in the SFRY, took part, both sides noted their interest and well as the existence of real possibilities for the promotion and further development of cooperation in the sphere of agriculture and food industry between the SFRY and the USSR in the 1981-85 period, on the concretization of which the relevant organs of the two countries continue to work.

MARKOVIC-LED PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR, MONGOLIA

LD132352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 13, (TANJUG)--At the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and the Great People's Hural of Mongolia, a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, headed by Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic, will make official and friendly visits to the Soviet Union between October 18 and 25, and the People's Republic of Mongolia between October 26 and 30.

During the stay in the Soviet Union and Mongolia it is expected that members of the Yugoslav delegation will meet with representatives of legal bodies and other high officials of the two countries. This will be an opportunity to discuss with their hosts further development and advancement of bilateral relations and cooperation, the current international situation and other mutually interesting questions.

Tito Departure Reception for Markovic

LD142218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has received Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, before his departure on official friendly visits to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mongolia at the head of a Yugoslav parliamentary delegation.

KOSOVO PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON GOOD RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD142312 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prizren, October 13 (TANJUG)--Presidency President of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo Dzavio Nimani today said that the relations between Yugoslavia and neighbouring Albania have been developing well in recent years.

In an address at a popular rally in Prizren, close to the Yugoslav-Albanian border, Nimani said that Yugoslavia strives to expand relations with Albania not entering so-called ideological polemics periodically raised by Albania.

The celebration where Nimani spoke commemorates the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Fourth People's Liberation Kosovo-Metohian Shock Brigade.

The celebration was attended by the most prominent political figures of Kosovo, the province where one million Albanians compose the majority of the population.

Nimani said that recent attacks on Yugoslavia coming from Albania are "contrary to the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity". These attacks, he stressed, are not met with approval of Kosovo's population and only disturb the expanding of relations between the two countries.

Speaking of the internal political situation in Kosovo, Nimani said that the entire population of this Yugoslav autonomous province sees its interest and prospects in the further strengthening of the Yugoslav federation along the lines of the constitution [words indistinct] principles.

VRHOVEC, ITALY'S MALFATTI HOLD TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD112200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1929 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 11 (TANJUG)--During their several-hour talks today, Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Italian Foreign Minister Franco Maria Malfatti discussed the successful development of relations and cooperation between the two countries. The talks also encompassed a wider range of international questions of mutual interest.

DPRK CHIEF OF STAFF, MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BELGRADE

LD152244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 15, (TANJUG)--A Korean people's military delegation, headed by chief of the general staff Lieutenant General O Kuk-yol, arrived this evening for an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At the Batajnica airport, the guests from the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea were welcomed by Yugoslav People's Army Chief of General Staff Admiral Branko Mamula.

During their stay in Yugoslavia, General O Kuk-yol and the delegation will visit a number of units and institutions of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

SWEDISH ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD151128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lt Gen Nils Skold, commander in chief of the Army of the Kingdom of Sweden, who arrived yesterday at the head of a military delegation from his country on an official and friendly visit to our country and armed forces, today visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where he held talks with his host, Col Gen Dusan Pekic, deputy chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The talks between General Pekic and the guest from friendly Sweden proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and related to the further development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly countries.

The talks were attended by Col R.M. Igelstam, army, navy and air force attache for the Armed Forces of the Kingdom of Sweden, in Yugoslavia.

During their stay in our country the guests from Sweden will also visit units and installations of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

DEFENSE MINISTER LJUBICIC DEPARTS FOR GDR, POLAND

LD151550 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, left today for a visit to the GDR and Poland. He will visit some establishments and units of the armed forces and talk with this hosts about the further development of interarmy cooperation.

TITO RECEIVES IMF DIRECTOR IN KARADJORDJEVO

LD061540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the IMF, in Karadjordejevo.

Managing director De Larosiere spoke about the results of the IBRD and IMF assembly and said that it had been held in very favorable conditions with regard to the organization and conditions provided for the several thousand participants. Pointing to the acute nature of the problem of inflation, Jacques de Larosiere stressed the need to look for solutions by changing the international and monetary system and particularly by eliminating the artificial barriers with which developed countries prevent imports from developing countries.

President Tito spoke about the broader aspects of inflation and the need to find genuine measures to suppress it. In this context President Tito supported all efforts leading to the economic strengthening of developing countries, which will enable them to act as equal partners in trade with developed countries.

President Tito stressed that there still was misunderstanding in the world regarding the new international economic order, which could be advantageous to all countries. The successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the IMF was also discussed.

Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere thanked President Tito at the end of their cordial conversation for making a great contribution to the conference of the IBRD and the IMF and for inspiring it by participating in this important gathering.

The meeting was attended by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance; Berislav Badurina, chief de cabinet of the president of the republic; H.O. Ruding, executive secretary of the IMF; and others.

KOSTIC ADDRESSES ANNUAL IBRD-IMF CONFERENCE

LD031810 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The head of the Yugoslav delegation, Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, was the second speaker in today's morning debate at the annual conference of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

It is obvious that in the past year the world economic situation has gone from bad to worse, Kostic said. The rate of growth in the developing countries is lower than the earlier already modest forecasts. The slow rate of growth in the developing countries, coupled with their protectionist measures, contributes to the continuation of unemployment with no reduction of domestic inflation, which in turn jeopardizes the rate of growth in the developing countries' exports.

Attempts to find a way out of this critical situation, which have been made only through consultations on the coordination of demand policy and exchange rates within the developed economies, and without any real reform of the system of relations, have not yielded acceptable results. This strengthens our conviction, Kostic said, that the establishment of the new economic order is the only reliable way to overcome the acute problems of development and the critical state of the world economy.

Speaking about the documents submitted to the conference, and in particular the action program of the Group of 77 on the reform of the international monetary system, Petar Kostic stressed that in this document the developing countries call for movement toward a reformed monetary system that would be in the interest of both developing and of developed countries. For this precise reason the Group of 77 calls on the developed countries to accept the suggestion to begin work within the framework of the fund for the purpose of reviving negotiations at the political level, which in turn would lead to a broadly based reform of the international monetary system.

Petar Kostic went on to speak about the difficulties facing developing countries. I note with alarm, Kostic said, that the proposals for the immediate supplementary measures in the fund and the bank that are aimed at financing balance of payments deficits, or, in other words, at promoting the transfer of resources to developing countries, are to an extreme degree out of proportion with the size of the acute problems and with the need for international action.

Balance of payments deficits are growing and an increasing number of member countries are experiencing difficulties in external financing.

On the other hand, repayments to the fund have, for the second year running, exceeded the amount of new credits, in spite of the fact that the fund's liquidity has been increased from other sources. One of the important causes of this unsatisfactory situation is that the use of a disproportionately larger part of the fund's resources is subject, to a high degree, to many conditions. I believe that the fund's existing benefits should be modified so that the fund's financial capacity can be used to a greater extent to overcome the difficulties of its members.

Speaking about possible ways out of this situation, Petar Kostic emphasized that both developed and developing countries were aware of the need to undertake a structural adjustment of their economies without delay. It is clear that the plan for a considerable increase in the volume of the long-term financing for developing countries would increase possibilities on both sides. I think, Kostic said, that it is necessary to mobilize supplementary resources and that this can be achieved through new arrangements, which could be administered by existing institutions. Consequently, I propose that a report be prepared for the next meeting of the committee for development that will formulate the characteristics of and recommendations for a mechanism that will make possible a considerable additional mobilization of long-term capital for developing countries, and especially for the least developed among them.

We may note justifiably and with particular satisfaction that another successful year in the work of the bank is behind us, Petar Kostic stressed. Member countries are now faced with the great responsibility of seeing that work on the statutory procedure for the payment in of capital is completed as early as possible. We express the hope that those governors who have not yet done this will voice a positive attitude to the agreed increase in the bank's capital as soon as possible. If the opposite happens, Kostic warned, if there is hesitation and if there are delays in giving formal approval to the increase in the bank's capital, the role of the world's banks could easily be seriously limited, and this would represent a big step backward--a step that would be harmful to the development of developing countries.

Petar Kostic stressed in conclusion that the annual conference was being held in the period which preceded the special session of the UN General Assembly and an intensified effort in the preparation of the third development decade. These financial institutions are an integral part of the system of the world organization. Consequently, these institutions' obligations concerning development goals are also very big and quite concrete. The governors who represent these institutions' members have in this connection a great responsibility, not only national but also international, as they determine the future role of these institutions.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Tito Reception

LD122225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, received Jorge Casteneda, Mexico's secretary for foreign relations, in the White Palace today for cordial, friendly talks.

Jorge Castaneda conveyed to President Tito greetings from the President of Mexico, Lopez Portillo, and reported on the latter's ideas and initiatives for settling the problems of energy and oil in international economic relations.

President Tito stressed the importance of looking, through agreement-seeking and without delay, for generally acceptable solutions which would in particular take into account the increasingly difficult position of the least developed developing countries.

Stress was also laid on the great importance attached by both countries to the consistent implementation of the principles and policy of nonalinement as an irreplaceable mainstay of independence and free development.

Reference was also made to the successful development of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries to the further promotion of this cooperation.

President Tito, sending his greetings and best wishes to President Lopez Portillo, expressed satisfaction at the fact that President Lopez Portillo would be visiting Yugoslavia next year.

The talks were attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Omar Martinez Legorreta, Mexican ambassador to the SFRY; and others.

Djuranovic Reception

LD122230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Jorge Castaneda, Mexico's secretary for foreign relations, for a cordial and friendly talk about the further promotion and expansion of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

They also discussed the two sides' readiness to work for more substantial and consolidated economic cooperation by making use of the complementary nature of the two countries' economies and by relying on their own resources and potentials.

The talks were attended by Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council on foreign affairs question; and Omar Martinez Logarreta, Mexican ambassador to the SFRY.

Departure for Romania

LD142100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1829 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, October 14 (TANJUG)--Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda left today for Bucharest after a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In a statement to TANJUG before the departure, Castaneda stressed great satisfaction with the results of the visit and the constructive talks with Yugoslav officials. The fields of future cooperation between Mexico and Yugoslavia were defined and many current international questions discussed during the talks.

Castaneda expressed special satisfaction with having had the opportunity to meet with President Tito who, he said, is respected in Mexico as "one of the greatest world statesmen of the century and a personality of exceptional force."

REPORTAGE ON MARKOVIC VISIT TO ALGERIA

2 October Dinner Toast

LD031526 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 3 Oct 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Algiers, October 3 (TANJUG)--President of the Algerian Assembly Rabah Bitat and President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic last night reaffirmed the closeness of the two countries' aspirations and stands on many international questions of their internal development.

In the toasts exchanged at a dinner given by the host in honour of the Assembly of Yugoslavia president, it was pointed out that the non-aligned summit conference in Havana has confirmed the historic orientation of the movement and its authentic principles.

The Havana conference, "while confirming the historic orientation of the movement, knew how to maturely face up to the major current problems", Bitat said.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic said that it was necessary for all non-aligned countries to strive actively for the comprehensive implementation of the Havana decisions because it is on the full and consistent engagement [as received] that the unity, action capability and effectiveness of the influence of the movement and policy of non-alignment continue to depend also in the future.

Assembly of Algeria President Rabah Bitat stressed the need for Algeria and Yugoslavia to intensify their efforts within the framework of international organisations in order to preserve their independence, sovereignty and integrity.

Markovic Discussion of Visit

AU132030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] Belgrade, 8 October (TANJUG)--The delegation of the SFRY Assembly led by its president, Dragoslav Markovic returned from a friendly visit to Algeria today. At Surcin Airport the delegation was welcomed, in addition to Yugoslav officials, by Aboul Hamid Adjali, Algerian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

On arrival at Surcin Airport Dragoslav Markovic made a statement in which he said, among other things:

"Our visit represented a part of the continuity of the interparliamentary cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria. The basic direction and contents of this cooperation are provided by frequent contacts and meetings between President Tito and the highest ranking Algerian leaders, Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front in the present, and President Boumedienne in the past.

"This visit of ours also demonstrated an identity of views on all basic problems and on all questions of international relations, as well as on the bilateral relations between our two countries.

"Both sides assessed the mutual relations, which are constantly developing and which show a constant growth, as very positive. However, on the other hand, we jointly noted that all possibilities in this respect had not been utilized, primarily in the field of a concretization of certain transactions, certain tasks in the field of economic relations, in the field of scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation. In this respect we were able to note a completely clear, resolute political orientation of not only the leading elements, but of all other elements in Algeria toward a more rapid progress in this direction and toward overcoming certain weaknesses and certain stagnations."

After mentioning that Yugoslavia, too, should overcome certain weaknesses in economic and other cooperation, Markovic said that it was necessary "to use all objective existing political, economic and other possibilities for promoting this cooperation in all its concrete aspects, primarily in the field of economic cooperation, because we believe that this is in the interest of our two countries, that this is in the interest and in the spirit of the political struggle for a new international economic system, in the spirit of the decisions of Colombo and Havana."

After describing the visit to Algeria, Markovic expressed thanks for hospitality accorded to the delegation in Algeria.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD122247 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo, October 12 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina returned here today from Budapest after a three-day visit to Hungary at the invitation of the vice-premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Joszef Marjai.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation was headed by Republican Executive Council President Milanko Renovica.

During the talks, it was assessed that Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation is increasing constantly and that the economy of Bosnia-Hercegovina could take a more significant part in these relations.

Both sides concluded that wise possibilities exist for increasing the scope and quality of the two countries' economic cooperation.

TITO RECEIVES FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU OF ROMANIA

AU052220 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Summary] On 2 October Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and LCY chairman, received Comrade Paul Niculescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government and minister of finance, who is in Belgrade to attend the IMF and IBRO meeting.

Messages of greetings and wishes for health and happiness were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito.

"During the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations at various levels between the two countries and peoples and the determination to continue to expand these relations in the spirit of what was agreed upon during summit meetings. They also exchanged views on certain international matters of common interest."

BULGARIAN TRADE FAIR OPENS IN MACEDONIA

LD152331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of Macedonia, today received Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who, as head of the Bulgarian delegation, is visiting Skopje in connection with the opening of the trade and industrial fair of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in this town. Talks were held on economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on the possibilities for its further expansion.

NORWEGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD142212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2042 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Oct. 14 (TANJUG)--Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund, accompanied by Norwegian Foreign Ministry officials, this evening arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

At the Belgrade airport, the guest and his associates were welcomed by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and associates.

CHINESE STUDY GROUP LED BY REN ZHONGYI ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD130049 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A CCP workers' study group arrived in Belgrade today, headed by Ren Zhongyi, member of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Liaoning CCP Provincial Committee. During its stay in our country the CCP study group will hold talks in the leadershipsof the League of Communists, work organizations and other institutions.

The guests from the People's Republic of China were met at the airport by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium for LCY International Cooperation. Also present at the welcome was Zhou Qiuyie, PRC ambassador in Belgrade.

PRC CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES 14 OCTOBER

LD142325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the PRC, led by Huang Zhen, minister of culture, arrived in Belgrade today. The delegation was welcomed by Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and organization of the federal administration.

The official talks between the two delegations will begin tomorrow.

IKONIC DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH PRC AMBASSADOR

AU132004 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Oct 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Zhou Qiuyie, PRC ambassador in Belgrade, at the latter's request, and had a long talk with him.

The state and results of economic cooperation were discussed, bearing in mind the fulfillment of cooperation this year and the forthcoming meetings between representatives of the two countries within the framework of the mixed committee on determining the volume and structure of cooperation next year and in the medium-term period.

MADRID CSCE PREPARATIONS DISCUSSED WITH FRG OFFICIALS

LD131200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs an exchange of views has been held between representatives of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG on the questions of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and on preparations for the meeting in Madrid in 1980. In the talks the significance of the preparations of the Madrid meeting was stressed and readiness expressed to make a contribution to the success of that meeting. The exchange of views was held at the level of CSCE experts on 10 and 11 October.

BORBA APPRAISES CAVTAT MARXIST THEORETICIANS' MEETING

AU121937 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[S. Hodzic commentary: "The Cavtat Dialog: Creative Encouragement"]

[Excerpts] Cavtat, 6 October--A discussion without conclusions--that is the briefest and probably the most correct appraisal of the theoretical discussions held at the international roundtable seminar entitled "Socialism in the World" in Cavtat from 1 to 5 October. The imposing meeting of the theoreticians of Marxist and socialist orientation from ours and 65 other countries, who discussed the subjective forces of socialism, really could not end otherwise.

The power of the ideas stated on the occasion is precisely in the fact that they express the experience gained in various parts of the world. To the same extent then the differences in the approaches to and views on the great questions of socialism as a world process, that also found their expression on the occasion, are not a weakness of the Cavtat discussions. On the contrary, that fact makes the Cavtat meeting superior to many other meetings of theoreticians.

The Cavtat discussions once again confirmed the known truth that it is an illusion to aspire to an integration of views in the international and socialist movement, in the process of development of socialism. Every aspiration of that kind is not only unrealistic but also exclusive and sectarian and harmful for progress and the victory of socialism.

However, that does not indicate that the Cavtat meeting demonstrated that there are no such aspirations in the contemporary workers and socialist movement. On the contrary, it was possible to sense on the basis of the individual statements made in discussions that they still exist. They continue to exist, wrapped in various cloaks, covered in the basic premises of Marxist ideas and justified by the genius of Marx and other classics of Marxism. It was possible to perceive that the interpretation of Marxism has not been as yet completely freed from a dogmatic approach and that dogmatism, as a negation of true Marxism, has not been as yet completely eliminated even though its scope has been narrowed down by the changed conditions and by the growth of the socialist movement.

However, that fact, too, must be regarded as one of the contradictions of the contemporary world and of the different social and historical circumstances in the individual countries.

What makes the Cavtat meeting and the Cavtat discussions successful and acceptable for the theoreticians of socialism of various orientations is precisely the fact that everyone there was able to state his view and to confront the views of others. That was in fact the main characteristic of the 5-day discussions. However, the polemics and discussions were held in an atmosphere of tolerance and, even when the confrontation between the individual views reached the point of mutual exclusion, the discussions did not become obstructive for a single moment.

The organizers of that scientific meeting certainly can take it as a reason for new meetings. For our theoreticians it is a creative encouragement. For the fact that self-management was one of the most frequently mentioned concepts and that our concept of the road to a classless society evoked really great interest, should in no way be understood as a mere compliment.

STOJANOVIC PRAISES TITO'S INITIATIVE ON COLLECTIVE WORK

LD152112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Comrade Tito's initiative represents a significant phase in the further training of socialist self-management to reproduce and develop itself, primarily as a social relationship, by its own democratic forms and by means of the delegate system as an expression of the vital interests of the working class, the working people and citizens. The initiative is an expression of their inalienable constitutional right to manage the social resources and income in the basic organization of associated labor in the local community and, on this basis, to settle and develop their relations of interdependence and linking up, to be the masters of the entire social reproduction and to settle the entire social relations.

This was stated in the report submitted by Nikola Stojanovic at today's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which discussed the proposed document entitled "The Tasks of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina In Implementing Comrade Tito's Initiative in the Promotion of Collective Work and Responsibility and the Introduction of the 1-Year Mandate of the President or Chairman."

Never has a debate on organizational issues, Stojanovic stressed, been so political and so vital. It has not merely manifested the unity of orientations toward the need to apply the 1-year mandate, but there has also been a broad discussion on why this should be done. The debate dealt with the need for speedier changes in relations between institutions and with changes in the method of activity of the League of Communists.

However, along with the general positive assessment of the debate which, as noted in the report and the discussion, essentially strengthened the consciousness and set in motion organized activity concerned with the implementation of the policy which had been adopted. In some environments, nevertheless, a lack of organization, superficiality in approach, one-sidedness and narrow-mindedness in grasping the essence of collective work and responsibility and formalism in accepting the initiative have been manifested. The concept has also been manifested about the initiative referring only to sociopolitical organizations and state organs and not requiring a critical examination and assessment of one's practice and a change in existing relations elsewhere, too. In such cases the implementation of collective work and responsibility is not looked upon as a complex, long-term and fundamental task, whose practical and complete realization demands organized, persistent and creative ideopolitical action by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces.

This revolutionary and democratic step [the initiative], too, in Nikola Stojanovic's words, stems from continuity in the self-managing transformations of our society; but, as with any other progressive step and action, it will also meet with resistance and opposition from conservative consciousness. This exceptional and major historical process will, by its logic, Nikola Stojanovic stressed, change situations and shift power for the benefit of the working class, the working people and citizens. But it will be necessary, precisely because it represents such a deep indentation in our development, to wage a persistent ideopolitical battle aimed at thwarting any kind of formalist approach to this process. It will be necessary to overcome ideological and political opposition, the exponents of which are at present bureaucratic individuals and groups, various dogmaticians and technocrats. One should be realistic and bear in mind, Stojanovic stressed, that collective work and responsibility threatens the monopolies of individuals and groups. Therefore, as he said, it should come as no surprise that the debate in some environments where there are such types of behavior has also been permeated by admixtures of concern for the continuity of "revolutionary activity." I would recall, Stojanovic said, that similar types of resistance also existed when the introduction of the principles of rotation and reelection, of constitutional, popularly described workers' amendments and the adoption of the new Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and other significant political decisions were at stake.

Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, went on to stress the need for the League of Communists further expanding and enriching the content of its ideopolitical activity and for continually and democratically keeping abreast of all the preoccupations, conditions, struggles and problems of the working people and citizens. This will be, Stojanovic stressed, the only successful barrier against any form of sectarianism, against interpreting the Socialist Alliance as the transmission belt of the League of Communists, against its superiority and political hierarchy in society's sociopolitical structure.

FRANCE POPIT SPEAKS ON TASKS, SHORTCOMINGS IN LCY

LD152052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--The fifth session of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee, devoted to the role and tasks of the League of Communists in the political system of socialist self-management, was held in Ljubljana today. A report was submitted by France Popit, president of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee, and several Central Committee members took part in the debate on this topic.

Proceeding from the assessment that since the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia the working people of this republic had attained significant successes, both in material and cultural construction and in the implementation of socialist self-management democracy, France Popit pointed out the essential tasks which awaited the communists and indeed our entire society, especially in the development and consolidation of our social relations.

In the conditions in which the international position of Yugoslavia and action and political unity within our country have been considerably strengthened, Popit stressed, the main task of the communists, the working class and other progressive forces is to go on implementing the tasks adopted at the 11th LCY Congress. In so doing we must still deal with unsurmounted shortcomings. These include: a measure of nonchalance and opportunism by many responsible factors; lack of responsibility before self-management organs; decision-making bypassing associated labor; shortcomings in the mechanism of the economic system; unjustified wealth and use of the value earned by the workers; anticonstitutional and unlawful toleration of irresponsible behavior; parasitism; waste of resources and the like. Despite all the political and economic successes of our community, Popit went on, some people still look for models in foreign systems, at the same time defending their bureaucratic and technocratic positions and accusing self-management of nonrespect of agreements, poor investments and losses. At the same time the bureaucrats call the state to their aid, asking for a special system and preivileges for "their own" organization.

However, Popit stressed, the attained level of socialist self-management, democracy and social liberation of the working man is no longer a vision or an experiment. These values already go beyond the framework of our Slovene and Yugoslav society. They open up new prospects for socialist revolution in the world.

In the struggle for a positive implementation of the self-management system and against the aforementioned and many other accompanying dangers, the League of Communists must play its vanguard role, Popit said. It will manage to do this if it improves the forms and methods of its work in keeping with the demands of our time. This means first and foremost that the League of Communists should not underrate its work within the SAWP, the broadest masses and the delegate system. The League of Communists must become organized so as to be able to make an efficient contribution to the expression of the will of the democratically organized masses. For the time being, unfortunately, the view still prevails among communists that it is possible to resolve social problems by committees adopting decisions which then, through various channels, will be passed on to various organizations--for instance to the SAWP sections, which will uncritically, simply and obediently adopt and implement them. This kind of action, of course, does not truly involve the workers and the working people in the solution of vital issues.

Methods of work must not be made formal. One should not give preeminence to procedures and instruments, relegating the substance and objectives to the second rank. Formalism is shown, let us say, in classifying political work according to its importance and in showing preference for executive organs such as, for example, the League of Communists Municipal Committee as against the municipal conference. In such conditions basic League of Communists organizations could not work as they should and would be left to their own devices and their own problems. Criticism and self-criticism should also be strengthened so that they may become an increasing appeal for struggle against indifference and opportunism, France Popit said.

Milan Kucan stressed the need of the League of Communists to be more responsible in eliminating the discrepancies between our economic development and political system.

According to him, ideological and action unity will be implemented only when the communists operate in the masses and not just within their own organs and in campaign-style from congress to congress. Differentiation has to be carried out in the League of Communists membership. It is very important to enhance the knowledge and theoretical culture of the members. Kucan also drew attention to the need to more clearly identify the roles of the municipalities and executive councils in our system.

In addition to the basic topic, on which about 20 Central Committee members spoke in the debate, there was also on the agenda the report on the work of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee Presidium and the Statute Commission of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee.

At the conclusion of the session a delegation of 19 members of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee was nominated to sit in the Regional Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia.

PLANINC ADDRESSES SPLIT CONFERENCE ON LCY ROLE

LD112212 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 11 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Split--The election conferences in the basic and municipal organizations of the League of Communists must be preceded by a very thorough and deep analysis of the real role of the League of Communists in the basic cells of our society. These conferences must help to make the League of Communists in the basic organizations capable, on the basis of comprehensive and thorough analyses, of performing its leading and creative role in the system, of getting rid of the old relations and of promoting and broadening its role and influence among the workers in the basic organizations. This was stressed today by Milka Planinc, president of the Croat League of Communists of the Community of Dalmation Municipalities.

There are many reasons why the League of Communists is concerned with the realization of its leading role in the system, Milka Planinc went on. All the analyses show that the situation in the basic organizations of the League of Communists is far from what the 11th Congress of the LCY wanted to achieve. There are basic organizations which have made considerable progress in improving the role and content, but there are many more which have even no comprehension of what they should do. The situation is at its worst in the basic production organizations, where the majority of the working class is concentrated and where the role and influence of the league should consequently be most in evidence, because it is quite clear that without the League of Communists many things are simply not done.

Milka Planinc went on to stress that today we have a really favorable political situation. This is the kind of situation one wishes to have, she said. Progress can be seen in all spheres: socioeconomic, educational, cultural and others. However, this situation is not as good as we would like it to be. Analyses show that we must not rest content and we must find out why this is so and go forward more courageously. Analyses show, for instance, that we cannot be satisfied with the material position of associated labor, with the work of the delegate system, that we have not achieved real results in bringing incomes closer to those who create it, in the free exchange of labor and that our workers are far from having an insight into the state of affairs in the economy and the system.... All this creates space for the old relations to persist and we face a very tough struggle to break away from the old and change to the new system.

In the sector of the market, prices, development, foreign exchange system and so forth our way of thinking is weighed down by the old method, Milka Planinc stressed. This is an area in which the League of Communists must struggle against old kinds of behavior and for a change of relations. Changing the system is a very complex matter which has major social and material consequences. There is also the need to dispense with the structures that live at the expense of the state. We must not promote those that ask for other people's funds, but must seek to strengthen the producers and increase their influence.

This is so because in Croatia we have a whole chain of those who live at the expense of others, who for instance are struggling for their present quota position in the foreign exchange system, instead of striving together with others to create foreign exchange.

In this context Milka Planinc laid particular stress on the responsible role and tasks of the delegations, noting that by more consistently representing the interests and attitudes of their delegate base, they will cut down the grounds for the alienation of income. Pointing out at the end the strategic task of increasing the capability of the basic party organizations, she stressed that the municipal leaderships of the League of Communists must develop into bodies capable of assisting the basic organizations. She said that the committee, being a collective leadership, must be oriented toward the conference and must be able to rejuvenate itself without any upheavals.

BELGRADE RADIO VIEWS NEED FOR INCREASED FEDERAL BUDGET

AU131719 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 79 AU

[Slavoljub Sljepcevic commentary]

[Text] During the first discussions of the foundations of the federal budget and the budgets of the republics and provinces, certain discords were noticed which, at first sight, could lead to broad discussions of the country's economic and social development next year. Slavoljub Sljepcevic discusses some of the details:

As seen in the foundations of the budget, next year the federation's revenue should increase nearly 31 percent compared with the funds approved for the federation this year. This is the most obvious increase in the federation's revenue noted in the last few years. This increase results from a studious appraisal of the growth of national income and the overall social income this year and from the request made by the delegates in the Yugoslav Assembly during earlier budget debates that the transfer of the federation's obligations from one year to another be reduced.

However, because of a delay in publishing the foundations of the federal budget for next year and also because of a certain lack of precise information and clear statement, a situation has been created in the republics and provinces in which the obligations and sources of the budgetary revenue of the republics and provinces cannot be consistently perceived. Namely, in preparing the republican and provincial budgets one proceeded from the already established principles that the contributions of the republics and provinces to the federal budget are determined at a percentage of the revenue collected from the basic turnover tax. However, those who proposed the federal budget proceeded from the conclusion that the federation should be freed as soon as possible from the (?procedure adopted) earlier.

It is probably for this reason that the proposal was made that the contributions of the republics and provinces to the federal budget should be increased over 42 percent.

This position was not known when the republics and provinces drafted their budgets. For this reason the [word indistinct] in the sociopolitical communities were based on the experiences gained in previous years, when their contributions to the federal budget did not increase at a rate higher than 25 percent. For this reason this perceptible increase in the contributions of the republics and provinces could at the first moment lead to contradictory positions in the discussions on the paths of stabilizing economic trends and on common interests. The question of assuming the obligations of the federation, and thus also of the sociopolitical communities, on removing the consequences of the earthquake in Montenegro is certainly connected with that.

Naturally, the increased obligations of the federation represent a specific problem for balancing the budgetary obligations of the sociopolitical communities also cannot be subordinated solely to the federation's needs. Perhaps at this moment those who proposed the federal budget could be more flexible in implementing the conclusions adopted earlier or in searching for new solutions. A correct answer as to within which frameworks the general expenditures in the federation should move will be given soon by the delegates in the assemblies of the republics and provinces. That will certainly be the basis for a discussion in the Yugoslav Assembly on the federal budget for next year.

SERBIAN ECONOMIC OPERATIONS TO BE MORE DIFFICULT IN 1980

LD152246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1501 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--The conditions in which economic operations in Serbia will be conducted next year will be even more difficult than this year, and so the struggle for higher productivity will be the basic imperative of our conduct. This was stressed by Radoje Stefanovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council, at the joint session of all three chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia during which he explained the objectives of the economic policy next year and the measures required to carry it out. The draft resolution on the implementation of the Serbian social plan envisages a 6 percent growth rate of social product, a 7 percent rise in exports and only a 4 percent rise in import. This and the growth of resources for general social and joint requirements, which will run at 5 percent below the growth of social product, makes everyone duty-bound to make special efforts in the way the economy is run, to make more rational investments, change the structure of noneconomic investments to the advantage of housing construction, to economise all forms of energy sources and to distribute more consistently income and personal income and the assets earmarked for joint consumption funds in work organizations. In exceptionally difficult conditions of business operations, the next year, according to Radoje Stefanovic, can be successful if only if the ways and means to overcome the many difficulties are to be sought on self-management foundations.

GROUP FINED FOR PUBLISHING UNLICENSED JOURNAL

LD151520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1409 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The municipal petty offenses judge in Belgrade today passed sentence on Dragoljub Ignjatovic, Milovan Djilas and Momcilo Selic for publishing, in contravention of the legal regulations in force, a mimeographed journal, which they called CASOVNIK [CLOCK]. The publishers illegally sold this publication in certain Belgrade clubs and cafes.

Such activity is not allowed according to the regulations of this country, for anyone wanting to publish newspapers or a journal is duty-bound to inform the competent state organ for information affairs about his intention. As these people did not adhere to the legal regulations, the petty offences judge sentenced the editor of the journal, Dragoljub Ignjatovic, to 30 days imprisonment. Milovan Djilas was fined 10,000 dinars and Momcilo Selic was given a warning.

Mihaljlo Mihajlov, who is the fourth copublisher of this journal, did not appear before the petty offences judge as he is abroad. Meanwhile, proceedings are already being taken against Mihajlo Mihajlov for previous offenses.

As is well known, Milovan Djilas and Dragoljub Ignjatovic have been previosly sentenced for criminal offences concerning hostile propaganda against Yugoslavia.

PRESIDENT TITO BEGINS VISIT TO KOSOVO 15 OCTOBER

LD151031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived today at 1030 hours on a several-day visit to Kosovo. The president was met and greeted at Pristina airport by Dzavid Nimani, Mahmut Bakali, Dusan Ristic and other prominent leaders of Kosovo.

Arrival in Pristina

LD151053 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1022 GMT 15 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--President of the Republic and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito has arrived in Pristina. President Tito was welcomed by Svetislav Jaksic, president of the Pristina Municipal Assembly, in front of the Grand Pristina Hotel, which will be his residence during his visit to the capital of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

TITO RECEIVES MONTENEGRO PARTY-GOVERNMENT LEADERS

LD051525 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Karadjordjevo--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received Veljko Milatovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, and Vojo Srzentic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee, in Karadjordjevo today.

Comrades Milatovic and Srzentic informed President Tito about the measures taken to date to eliminate the material damage caused by the catastrophic earthquake in April this year. Particular reference was made to accomodating people whose homes were destroyed. In this connection President Tito said that settling this problem must be given the greatest attention and that all necessary accomodations must be ensured before the onset of winter.

President Tito also stressed that great attention should be paid to rebuilding destroyed or damaged economic capacities in order to revive economic activity as soon as possible and thus create conditions necessary for the speedier rehabilitation and rebuilding of the stricken area. In the view of the president of the republic, it is especially necessary to speed up the reconstruction of tourist facilities so that the new tourist season can be faced with as much readiness as possible.

After being acquainted with the assessed cost of the damage and some problems in connection with financing reconstruction work, President Tito said that extreme efforts should be made to overcome the existing difficulties, which should be the concern of our entire community.

ZAGREB RADIO REPORTS ON TASKS OF PEOPLES DEFENSE ACTION

LD150922 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] About 80 percent of the entire population of the Republic of Crotia has taken part in the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action. "By the complex nature of the tasks and the truly warlike conditions of the work, the exercise of the VJESNIK newspaper publishing and printing enterprise is one of the largest in this year's action. When our reporter arrived tocay at the VJESNIK skyscraper at Brotherhood and Unity Avenue to report on the participation of journalists and printers in the action, he found the work collective practically deserted, because all who work Sundays on the preparing of the publication of tomorrow's papers were evacuated during the night with all the necessary machines to a secret war location about 100 km from Zagreb. The only way to learn what was happening was to establish a link with them by radio-telephone. Darko Herceg talked with Marinko Gruic, chairman of the Committee for All-People's Defense of Vjesnik and general director of the enterprise. [begin recording]

[Herceg] "Good day, Comrade Gruic. We have you on the telephone line from your position under war conditions. As far as we know, yesterday VJESNIK in Zagreb was bombed and attacked with poisonous gas. After that, VJESNIK's war collective, so to say, both the printers and the journalists as well as you as the chairman of the Committee for All-People's Defense, retreated to the position where you can continue work on the preparation and publication of your papers and other editions. How did the departure go and under what conditions are you working now?

[Gruic] "After yesterday's very successful activity in connection with civil protection and the publication of papers within the framework of our regular location in Zagreb, we decided last night to go to the position outside Zagreb. At midnight we sent out the first couriers to inform those who should participate in the action, and at 0430 we all left on the appropriate number of 15 freight vehicles to do our task in a place about 100 km from Zagreb. Although the surprise element was complete, because the people did not know that an action was being prepared or when the action was to start--they received the news via the couriers in the night--of the 124 who were called for immediate tasks, 108 are on the spot, and with them we can carry out both the editorial and printing jobs and other accompanying business, including this communication system by which we are in fact reporting from our position, which we put into operation in record time." [end recording]

[Announcer] And here is an assessment of the "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action by Stanko Naletilic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Republican Conference of SAWP Croatia:

[Naletilic--begin recording] "Our basis plan was based on the experiences culled in previous actions. Thus, this year we adapted the action as much as possible to concrete problems and questions, to that which could briefly be described as man's everyday activities. We think that this basic goal was carried out fully, and one could even say, beyond expectations. The variety and the richness of the action are significant, because this year we had, for instance, several thousand people who participated directly in the elaboration of the plans for the action.

Nobody can in one place or in one center lay down the definite preconditions or tasks for what a local community in Losinj should do, what another local community should do in Podravina or Slavonia. Each of the local communities has its own special significance and its own special task at any given time.

"The practice showed that a whole series of weaknesses, too, came to the fore in the course of the action. These weaknesses should certainly be eliminated in the next period. This was, after all, one of the aims of the action--not to do and present to the public only what is good and well-organized, but also to eliminate in a certain manner those shortcomings and omissions which we have in work organizations, local communities and other organizations." [end recording]

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY REVIEWS PROGRESS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

LD131644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 12 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session, chaired by Dobrivoje Vidic, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia examined the implementation of development plans for national defense for the 1976-80 period in the republic.

According to reports, the presidency put forward the view that important results have been achieved in the realization of the development plans for national defense and that it is necessary for all those involved in the planning for the coming period to insure faster, more complete and uniform material supplies for the needs of the all-people's defense.

Also examined at the session was a program of production for these purposes so that its full realization could be achieved.

MACEDONIAN CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE ENDS

LD142338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Skopje--The 2-day action entitled "All in Defense and Protection" ended in Macedonia today. It was the first time that this action was held in this republic. Several hundred thousand working people and citizens, young people and Pioneers took part in various activities in local communities and basic organizations of associated labor throughout the republic. Among others, 60,000 members of civil protection and 30,000 members of the territorial defense also took part. In addition to the members of the Aviation Federation, over 8,800 mountaineers, 20,000 members of hunters' societies, the Red Cross organization, numerous radio ham clubs and other aktivists also took part in the action. Exercises were held which tested the organizational standards and readiness of the working people and citizens in exceptional situations. Manifestations in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection were also organized.

In the past 2 days a high degree of preparedness in exceptional conditions was demonstrated. What was particularly impressive were the level of training, readiness and organizational standards of the entire population of this republic in local communities and organizations of associated labor aimed at putting up a successful defense against "the enemy."

This manifestation also had a sociopolitical and preventive-educational character.

In addition to strengthening the moral-political values and the consciousness of the working people and citizens, it will contribute considerably to the further deepening of the defense and self-protection skills.

The organizer of this very successfully implemented review of readiness and unity was the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People, in cooperation with several republican organs in the sphere of defense and protection.

VOJVODINA RADIO AMATEURS PRACTICE ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD151056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1113 GMT 14 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad--The jubilee of the party, the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia and Revolutionary Trade Unions and the 125th birthday of Mihailo Pupin, the great scientist and humanist, were marked yesterday and today in Vojvodina by the sending of hundreds of messages over the air waves by Radio hams. More than 250 radio hams from 80 radio stations showed their skill for 24 hours, placing their knowledge and expertize at the disposal of the Council for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection. In the exercise they used the latest radio equipment, capable of working in all conditons. Military rules were adhered to in the exercise, which means that any crew can switch into the radio-network of other defense systems. The exercise marked the end of a series of such exercises embracing all 43 municipalities in the province, as well as certain local communities. The Vojvodina Amateur Radio Federation has more than 10,000 members and its basic aims are maintaining radio links, teaching and training young people electronics and telecommunications and training all members for all-people's defense and social self-protection. During the earthquake in Montenegro amateur radio links were functioning on the very furst day of the catastrophe and it was through them that the world heard of it.

TITO SENDS TELEGRAM TO COMMEMORATE SLOVENE WRITER

LD131802 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 13 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Ravine--President Tito has sent the following telegram to the working people and population of Ravne Na Koroske in connection with the unveiling of a monument to the revolutionary and writer Lovro Kuhar, alias Prezihov Voranc:

"I much regret being unable to attend the unveiling of the monument to the prominent writer and humanist, the late Lovro Khuar, alias Prezihov Voranc.

"As a communist, progressive writer and convinced humanist, Prezihov Voranc was a close collaborator and friend whom I held in high esteem. I am convinced that this is also how he will be remembered in our history.

"His work has become the property not only of the Slovene people but of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Consequently, I attach great significance to the decision to erect a monument in honor of Prezihov Voranc, which will be a lasting recognition and reminder of what we did for the freedom and prosperity of our country.

"I have best memories of Ravne Na Koroske work in perpetuating revolution traditions and in all fields of work."